

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

After the fire
How burns victims
learn to live
with their injuries

Pool winners
As Everton ride to
success, a long
look at their city

Sir Sidney Nolan
The artist with Ned
Kelly round his neck

Bowling along
Simon Barnes talks
to Jack Simmons,
veteran off-spinner

Portfolio

There were two winners in yesterday's Times Portfolio Competition. Miss Edith Nash of Alverstoke, Hampshire, and Mr John Nunn of Hambledon, Portsmouth, each received £2,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

The weekly prize on Saturday will be £40,000. The usual £20,000 is doubled because no one won last week.

Confusion on Ulster poll rules

Confusion over new regulations on identity documents marked yesterday's Ulster local government elections. A lower turnout than usual was expected because of steady rain. The regulations were introduced to prevent personation.



Brittan jeered

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was booed and jeered when he defended government policy at the Police Federation's annual conference in Blackpool.

Everton win

Everton won the European Cup Winners' Cup when they beat Rapid Vienna 3-1 in Rotterdam.

8 pages of jobs

Executives who lead can stimulate employment and improve the prosperity of their companies, says Walter Goldsmith, head of an executive search consultancy, in the introduction to today's eight-page section of general appointments.

ENIGMA

A number of readers yesterday spotted an error in the second clue of this week's Enigma competition. Today in the back page information service we give both the second and third clues.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On new Tory group, from Mr R. Rhodes James, MP, and others; Bradford fire, from Mr Eric Morley, and others.
Leading articles: Animal experiments; European fighter features, pages 12, 14.
Missing piece in the Middle East jigsaw; Bernard Levin raises a weighty matter: where refugees come first. Spectrum: a profile of General James Abrahamsen.
Books, page 13.
Fiction of the week reviewed by James Fenton, Philip Howard and Tim Heald; Patrick Dickinson on Dorothy Wordsworth; Edward Mortimer on Iran.
Special Report, pages 23-25: SSAs: The forces' friends.
Obituary, page 16.
M Jean Dubuffet, Mr Charles Blake.

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Pym ginger group split over launch tactics

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym's new Conservative pressure group went to ground, battered and in retreat, last night after angry accusations that it had betrayed its initial promises and badly mishandled the launch.

The Conservative establishment watched the disintegration of the revolt with barely concealed delight, while Labour and the Liberals snatched the opportunity of making capital out of Mr Pym's attack on government policies.

A post-mortem meeting on Mr Pym's Oxford speech, held in an out-of-the-way Westminster office in the old Scotland Yard building, was marked by anguished exchanges as founder members of the group, Conservative Centre Forward, criticized Mr Pym's speech.

Mr Alan Haselhurst, MP for Saffron Walden, said afterwards: "It would be rare indeed to find 30-odd people with 100 per cent the same views on how any organization or loose grouping should operate. There are inevitably different views on how you should proceed."

But that comment masked a desperate division in the group, shown by Mr Jerry Hayes, MP for Harlow, who resigned from its 10-member steering committee in protest against Mr Pym's speech.

Mr Hayes said: "I was very annoyed by Francis Pym's speech. We had a complete departure from the agreed principles of the group. That is what distressed me most of all." He said that they had agreed in preliminary meetings that they should express support for the general thrust of government policy; that they should be a loose and informal grouping; and that they should use the most temperate language in calling for "adjustments" to government policy.

Mr Pym's speech had not reflected those principles. "I really am not going to lend my name to a group which is perceived to be divisive," he said. "One thing the party stresses above all is loyalty. Francis knows the ropes."

Those criticisms were reflected inside the private meeting of the group's leaders and it was emphasized afterwards that it did not intend to pose a challenge to the Government or its central policies and was emphatically not a party within a party. Mr Pym was told that he should not have referred in his speech to Mrs Thatcher.

It was agreed, further, that the group should not hold any more meetings for a fortnight. One senior member said that it was appropriate that the group should go quiet after such a "big bang" start. Another said that the launch had badly backfired.

Senior critics on the "wet" wing of the Conservative Party, who have already suggested that the group represented "the same old livid conservatism," said that if it went to ground soon after the launch it would lose all momentum.

But there are others, on the right of the party, who refuse to write off a group led by a former Chief Whip regarded as someone playing for the "highest possible stakes". The group, it is said, could still represent a thrust to the Government's policies.

There was some fear among Government whips last night that an incautious right-winger might jump into the attack against the group at tonight's weekly meeting of the Tory backbench 1922 committee. If that happened there could be an embarrassing and open split.

The Labour Party took advantage of the Conservatives' embarrassment with a Channel 4 Comment broadcast in which Mr John Prescott, the employment spokesman, said that Mr Pym had confirmed what Labour had been saying all along: "that British unemployment is amongst the worst in Europe and that much of it has been caused directly by the Government's own economic policies."

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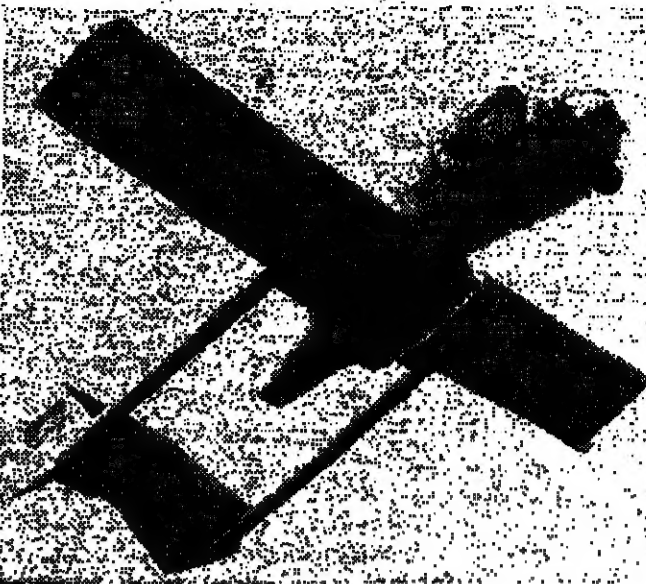
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Police spotter plane crashes on trial operation



Above: the Optica in flight. Right above, the crash site (marked by X) only yards from Ringwood market; and below, the wreckage half hidden by trees.

By Colin Hughes

Two policemen were killed yesterday when their new Edgley Optica aircraft crashed only a day after it was handed over to Hampshire police for trials flying.

The Optica, nicknamed the "bug-eye" and "the eye in the sky" for its extraordinary all-round vision design, was the first production model on its first day in police service. The crash came as a severe blow to the manufacturers, Edgley Aircraft, of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, who have worldwide export orders for nearly 100 aircraft worth around £15m.

The aircraft, on lease for four months from Air Foyle, of Luton, was flying over Ringwood in the New Forest, testing crowd and traffic observation on the town's market day.

Hundreds of shoppers watched horrified as the aeroplane circled 100 feet above taking photographs and then appeared to stall. Onlookers said the pilot seemed to struggle to steer the plane away from the houses and crowds.

It then nose-dived suddenly, and plunged into a small copse alongside the busy dual-carriageway. Eye-witnesses ran to help, but were unable to reach the two policemen inside before the aircraft exploded in flames.

Hampshire police said the PC Gerald Spencer, the pilot, and Det Con Malcolm Wiltshire, the photographer, died immediately. They had undergone several weeks' training at Old Sarum before flying.

Mr Martin Edwards, one eye-witness, said: "I dashed over to where the plane came down, and could see two people inside who were unconscious. I tried to help, but it burst into flames and I could not get near it. It was awful. There was nothing we could do to help."

Mr John Duke, Hampshire chief constable, who received the aircraft at a special ceremony on Tuesday afternoon, visited the scene and said the accident was "stunning blow". He added: "It looked as if the pilot deliberately drove away from the town, but we cannot yet be sure what happened."

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When the aircraft was uncrushed the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, called it "a triumph from the Accident Investigation Branch of the Department of Transport surveyed the wreckage and began interviewing witnesses and radio operators yesterday afternoon."

Continued on back page, col 6



Det. Con Wiltshire (left) and PC Spencer, the pilot.

Strike fear over BR cut in jobs

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Rail union leaders last night threatened widespread disruption after British Rail Engineering announced its intention to shed 4,800 jobs - one-fifth of the workforce.

The company disclosed a plan to close its workshop at Swindon with the loss of 2,263 workers, and to axe 1,206 jobs at Glasgow, with cuts at eight other centres.

The cuts, scheduled for the next two years, will almost certainly result in selective action including a 24-hour stoppage, but calls yesterday for a complete national shutdown involving all 160,000 members of the National Union of Railwaymen were thought likely to fail on deal terms.

The rail union, which with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is the main representative of the employees, is committed to industrial action by its annual conference in the event of a closure or compulsory redundancies.

An emergency meeting of the unions executive will take place early next week to discuss what rail union officials believe could be a total job loss of 6,000.

Another meeting involving both sides has been fixed for May 29.

The total job loss announced yesterday was 1,300 more than that given at a similar joint consultative council meeting a year ago. The company says the extra jobs have to go because of a 13 per cent drop over the last year in repairs.

Mr Alan Dunkley, British Rail Engineering's director, said an industrial estate was planned at Swindon to create alternative employment.

The proposed job losses are: Swindon 2,263; Glasgow, 1,206; Eastleigh, 399; Doncaster, 348; Crewe, 178; Wolverton, 140; York, 126; Derby, Litchurch Lane, 72; Derby Loco, 55; Horwich, 33; headquarters staff to rise by 54.

They pose a risk of infection. The only bright splash of colour is the get-well cards taped to the doors and the occasional family photograph on a bedside locker amid the paraphernalia of modern, high-tech medicine.

Dr Settle, director of the unit since 1973 and a member of staff since its formation in 1965, outlined the treatment being given to the patients in the biggest disaster with which the unit has had to cope.

In the first two days the main risk of death came not from extensive burns but from the threat of the loss of body fluids and damage to vital organs such as lungs or kidneys.

Dr Settle explained the pain was not a real problem in the immediate aftermath of the fire but as treatment progresses patients become more aware of it and doctors had to find a balance between giving pain relieving drugs and the danger of patients succumbing under such treatment to other, potential illnesses, such as pneumonia.

The ages of the nine patients two of whom women, range from 33 to 79 years. Yesterday four were critically ill. Dr Settle said: "It would be very surprising if all nine did survive."

Notts miners vote by large majority to leave NUM

By Craig Seton and Paul Routledge

Miners in moderate Nottinghamshire have voted by 3-1 to leave the National Union of Mineworkers rather than accept its final authority.

The vote, in a pit head ballot, was announced yesterday 24 hours after the national executive decided narrowly to recommend the dismissal of Mr Roy Lyne, leader of the dissident Nottinghamshire miners.

Nottinghamshire men had been asked by their executive to support total opposition to proposed changes in the national union's rulebook which would, however, preserve the authority of Mr Lyne's successor, the president, and his left-dominated national executive - even if it meant being expelled from the union or leaving.

The miners voted 15,157 to 5,631 which was seen as a vote of confidence in Mr Lyne, acting general secretary of the NUM in Nottinghamshire and Mr Dave Prendergast, his deputy, who was "reprimanded" by the national executive.

The Nottinghamshire area, where the great majority of miners worked throughout the year-long strike, is under threat of expulsion from the union for changing its rules to protect it from the authority and discipline of the national union.

If the rule changes go through at July's delegate conference, Nottinghamshire would almost certainly act quickly to leave the union rather than be expelled. If it did so, it would probably be followed by Leicestershire and South Derbyshire, whose miners also defied the strike.

The National Coal Board beat a tactical retreat yesterday on the case of colliery closures in the hope of averting a national ban on overtime by pit deputies.

After day-long talks with mining unions, its personnel director, Mr Michael Eaton, said: "I am sure that the differences now remaining between us can be reconciled."

Leaders of Nacods will disclose today that they have won a majority vote in a secret pit head ballot to impose an immediate overtime ban in protest at what they call "the creeping closure" programme.

In an attempt to avert that disruption, the board gave an assurance that any decision on closing pits will be dealt with under the industry's review procedure, as it exists or is modified by agreement last October, if final agreement can be reached with all the unions. In the meantime, area directives are to meet with unions locally to discuss every pit.

There are at least 14 pits under threat of closure. They are concentrated in Scotland, the North-east, Yorkshire and South Wales and employ more than ten thousand men.

But yesterday's announcement by the board gives many of them a stay of execution.

Commenting on Tuesday's six-hour meeting between Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, and Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Secretary said it has served the purpose of setting out both sides' positions.

Progress, he said, would be a long haul but he did not think the talks had in any way set back the cause of arms control.

Shultz castigated, page 5

Progress by Gromyko and Howe

Vienna - After meeting Mr Andrei Gromyko for more than an hour here yesterday Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the cause of British and Russian mutual understanding had been advanced (Richard Bassett writes).

Britain's message for the Soviet Union was realistic and honest Sir Geoffrey said. During the talks he had attempted to demonstrate the complete sincerity of the West towards increasing world security.

Sir Geoffrey said he had also raised the question of human rights.

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Shultz castigated, page 5

Pope wants more EEC aid for poor

Luxembourg (Reuters) - The Pope contrasted food surpluses in Europe with famine elsewhere in the world and asked European Community officials if enough was being done to help the needy when he arrived here from The Netherlands yesterday. He said successive Lomé Conventions between the Community and developing nations had gone some way to redress the balance. But he asked if everything possible had been achieved, particularly in Africa where countries were crippled by drought and foreign debts.

The EEC destroyed more than 2 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables last year at a cost of \$330 million (about £265 million), according to a report.

Pope's tour, page 7

Block on new offer to teachers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Local authority employers were understood last night to be prepared to make an increased pay offer of between five and six per cent to more than 400,000 schoolteachers in England and Wales.

But it is believed that representatives from the Department of Education and Science were blocking moves by employers from the Association of County Councils and Association of Metropolitan Authorities to increase the pay offer from its present four per cent.

The DES has a veto on the Burnham pay negotiating committee.

Earlier the employers agreed to alter the wording of a condition for talks on a new offer. Originally they had wanted the teachers to commit themselves to further talks next year on a package for restructuring teachers' salaries.

But they dropped this after it was clear that the biggest teachers' union, the National Union of Teachers, found the condition unacceptable. The teachers' side has now agreed to look at further outstanding matters next year.

The talks, which began at 11am at Central Hall, Westminster, were still unfinished last night.

Union leaders remained cautious about the prospect of a settlement. Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said: "I am not optimistic about a settlement; obviously we hope to achieve one."

"We have had three months of disruption in the schools and if we cannot get a deal today I believe disruption for the rest of the term is inevitable."

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Police conference jeers Brittan over Government law and order policy

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Derisive laughter and cries of "rubbish" greeted Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, yesterday as he defended the Government's policy on law and order to representatives of 120,000 police officers.

Mr Brittan, addressing the annual conference of the Police Federation in Blackpool was given one of the roughest receptions a Home Secretary has had from a police audience since the pay dispute in the late 1970s.

A few hours before Mr Brittan spoke, the conference unanimously passed an emergency resolution expressing "grave concern at recent policies and legislation" which were "in direct conflict with the efficient maintenance of law and order".

Mr Brittan, aware of the criticism which might be facing him, chose to depart from his original text, meeting attacks on the Government's reduction in police manpower. The change was of no avail.

Bursts of applause during his speech were outnumbered by attacks from groups among several thousand delegates and observers which punctuated the Home Secretary's address.

He was attacked when he spoke of the need to hear the views of junior officers and tried to defend the current policy of using more civilian staff.

There were cries of "get some more policemen" and more police officers in the streets" when he described the policy in fighting crime.

There were brief boos when he pointed out that the worst categories of murder, including those of killing a policeman, now meant at least 20 years in prison. The police have argued for bringing back capital punishment for certain murders.

Thatcher exhorts companies on exports

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday spoke simultaneously to several hundred businessmen gathered in London, Edinburgh, and Cardiff, by means of a video film, to emphasize that it has never been more important for them to work together to achieve export sales and so create more jobs at home.

Her address marked the start of the most highly orchestrated attempt by the Government to push more companies into chasing foreign sales, with a presentation called "Exporting for jobs".

Sir Alistair Burnet, the television news presenter, is chairman and the project is supported by several large companies.

Mrs Thatcher told her audience that export salesmen are "the job creators of the 1980s".

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, emphasized "live" at the London event that "export growth is now outstripping domestic growth", and added that a 1 per cent increase in Britain's share of world trade, at present just under 8 per cent, translates into 250,000 new jobs in Britain.

The object of the exercise, Mr Tebbit said, is to encourage successful exporters to impart the "tricks of their trade" to their suppliers, so that the latter become exporters in their own right.

"Enlightened generosity, that is what the conference is about," he said. He laid to rest the phase invented by Mr Harold Macmillan as prime minister that "exporting is fun".

He said: "During much of our post-war history, this country has proved rather more successful at exporting jobs than exporting for jobs."

It is challenging to recall that 30 years ago, the UK held as dominant a share of world markets as Japan does today.

Since then, our share of world trade has dwindled from 20 per cent, the proportion currently held by Japan, to less than 8 per cent.

Solicitors 'need tighter curb'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

MPs are urged today by the Legal Action Group to make radical changes in the system of dealing with complaints against solicitors.

The group says that the Administration of Justice Bill, which has its second reading today, includes only minor improvements requested by the Law Society after severe criticism in the past two years of its complaints handling.

Part One of the Bill amends the Solicitors Act, 1974, to extend the disciplinary sanction that the Law Society can apply to solicitors for "inadequate professional services".

Under the Bill the Law Society would be able to examine solicitors' files in connection with a complaint alleging professional misconduct or poor quality professional services, the group says.

The extended powers would enable the society to order a solicitor found guilty of poor professional work to repay costs to clients, or relieve clients of all or part of the costs.

The society would be able also to direct solicitors, the group says, to put things right at their expense or take other action in the client's interest.

The society will be able to lay down conditions in individual cases for the issue of annual practising certificates and impose conditions on existing ones. The group acknowledges that the provisions give the society greater power over solicitors.

Endangered orchid: Conservationists moved into a meadow yesterday to stop a rare colony of green-winged orchids (right) and wild peas (*Tetragolobus*) being ploughed up or sprayed with weed killer by builders.

The 1.5 acre site at West Mersea, near Colchester, is in the process of being listed as a site of special scientific interest.

But W A Salmon and Sons has applied for planning permission to build seven homes on the field, which overlooks the sea. Colchester Borough Council has deferred a decision.

The Essex Naturalists Trust says the company has threatened "to spray or plough it up unless it is paid £200,000 compensation if planning permission is refused."

Classified documents found at Tube station

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Post Office was last night investigating the loss of a sack of mail containing classified naval documents. It was found, lying in a puddle outside Warren Street underground station in London by three youths.

The most likely explanation appears to be that it fell from a Post Office vehicle. It is understood that a driver was being interviewed by officials last night.

The 4ft grey bag was found by the youths at about 11pm on Tuesday. They took it home and examined the contents before taking it to the Press Association office in Fleet Street. It included documents,

computer tapes and blueprints marked with security classifications. One sheet of papers apparently dealt with operator instructions for a guided weapon. Another discussed security problems at military installations.

It is thought that the material was "restricted" or "classified", the two lowest levels of security classification. It was being despatched to the naval establishment at Devonport.

The Ministry of Defence said that the documents were in transit by the Royal Mail, and there was no reason to believe that the Ministry's regulations had been breached.

Six nurses affected by Legion disease

By Craig Seton

Nurses contracted Legionnaires' disease at the Staffordshire hospital at the centre of the outbreak during which 37 people have died, it was disclosed yesterday.

It was also revealed that a mild strain of Legionnaires' disease bacterium had been found in the air conditioning system at St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

The nurses affected all worked in, or near, the out-patients department at Stafford District General Hospital, where it is suspected contaminated water in the cooling system was the source.

Health officials have been puzzled that so many people who visited the out-patients department could be infected while no member of staff at the hospital had apparently become ill or shown symptoms of the disease.

Blood tests carried out on the staff have shown that six women nurses had caught the disease, although only two had reported feeling unwell. They had all carried on working.

One more death, of a man aged 80, was reported yesterday, bringing to 36 the number who died in Stafford. Another death, in Stoke on Trent, was directly linked to the outbreak.

A total of 162 patients, have been admitted during the outbreak to hospitals in Staffordshire, although only 56 were still receiving treatment yesterday. Three are seriously ill. Medical officers have established 45 positive victims, including 14 who died.

Rate rebels heartened by ruling on spending

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Rate rebels grasped yesterday at a legal defeat of the Government as a possible reprieve for their campaign of defiance. Mr Justice Giddens has ruled in the High Court that government decisions about spending targets for the London council of Hammersmith and Fulham were "not properly made and must be quashed".

The hung council is not rate-capped and is outside the campaign of defiance pursued by a dwindling group of Labour councils. But the Association of London Authorities said that the court defeat for ministers might force them to open talks with the defiant councils.

The Labour-led association, which represents the six-capped councils which have not yet fixed rates, last night sent details of the court case to Labour councillors preparing to surrender to government demands that they should fix legal rates.

The association said that the case showed that the powers of ministers were limited in an area where they had been assumed to have absolute discretion. It means that Hammersmith and Fulham can spend an extra £800,000 a year without incurring penalties.

Ministers had told defiant councils that they would discuss spending concessions because the rules for the coming year had been approved by Parliament.

Left and right join to stop union merger

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A merger between two key civil service unions was dropped yesterday after an unusual alliance between Trotskyists and right-wingers defeated proposals to create a new 250,000-member Whitehall union.

The Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), the largest white-collar union in government departments, voted at its annual conference in Brighton not to merge with the third largest union because it was regarded as being dominated by the "bosses".

The CPSA, which has 150,000 members, mainly in the low-paid clerical grades, was seeking a merger with the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS) representing about 85,000 members in the executive grades, who act as supervisors for clerical workers.

Voting at the CPSA conference was 86,181 to 59,981 against the merger. Mr Alistair Graham, the union's moderate General Secretary, who had supported the merger, accused

the Militant Tendency of being responsible for blocking amalgamation.

He said that most political groupings within the union were split on the issue, "but one group that stayed pretty solid was the Militant Tendency, whose opposition was totally cynical about their future effectiveness in the civil service trade union movement. I shall not easily forgive them."

Mrs Kate Losinski, the CPSA President, said there had been animosity between the union and the SCPS in recent years over industrial action but she did not feel ashamed at joining forces with Militant Tendency to defeat the merger.

The vote at the conference, she said, represented the views of the CPSA membership, which was concerned about joining forces with the union which represented office managers.

Moves are likely to be made to open amalgamation talks between the SCPS and the Civil Service Union.

Nurse training reform urged

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Plans to reorganize nurse training, with students doing more academic work in their first two years instead of being used as unqualified cheap labour on the wards, have been drawn up by the English National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, the statutory body responsible for nurses' training.

The proposals, which would mean the 60,000 students would no longer count as NHS Nursing staff during their first two years, would replace the complex mesh of qualifications and training with a three-year course leading to specialist qualification.

Nurse training would gradually develop closer links with colleges of further and higher

education. Conversion from, say general nursing to midwifery, or mental handicap or health visiting, would be easier and quicker because courses would be less repetitive.

The proposals, which the board says should involve no extra cost after the phasing-in period, are to be circulated to the health service for comment.

The plans are less radical than those proposed last month by the Royal College of Nursing, which said that sweeping changes were needed to end the appalling drop-out rate among student nurses and to provide better and safer patient care. But they contain broadly similar ideas of closer links with academic education and less service work in the early years.

Like the college, the board says there is a "crisis" in nurse training, with the demands and stress the NHS places on student nurses, by having them actually work on the wards from the start of training, becoming increasingly incompatible with proper training and education.

It proposes that there should be a common core of training, particularly in the first year.

Dr Eve Rendall, the board's chief executive said it could see that the Royal College's proposal for a complete tie-up with colleges of further and higher education might be achievable in perhaps 15 years. "But we would want to see how it works first and let it proceed at its own pace."

Aftermath of the Bradford disaster

Safety survey on all clubs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Surveyors were appointed yesterday to examine the safety requirements for football league clubs. They will report on the scale and cost of the necessary action to a new top-level working party within two or three weeks. All 92 league clubs are to be visited to see whether their fire precautions are adequate.

The move was ordered after a meeting between the Prime Minister and the Football Trust at Downing Street, which discussed last Saturday's fire tragedy at Bradford City and ways of implementing improvements demanded by the Government at all third and fourth division clubs.

The working party, to be

chaired by Mr Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, will include members of the Sports Council, football authorities and the Football Trust, which administers through the Football Grounds Improvement Trust the spending of money on ground improvements.

Its aim is to make all grounds safe by the start of the next football season in August.

Government sources emphasized yesterday that the Prime Minister had still made no commitment of Government money before the Macfarlane committee has established what funds are available from within the game, including money from television and the pools companies.

It emerges last night that one idea under consideration is a redistribution of Football Trust income from the richer to the poorer clubs.

The Trust spends more than £1 million a year helping clubs with between 35 and 40 per cent of their police charges. The bigger clubs benefit most because their crowds are larger and police charges higher. The possibility of switching that sum to help pay for ground improvements is understood to be favoured by ministers. The effect would be that the bigger clubs would have to meet the police charges themselves.

The 37 third and fourth division clubs not designated, and thus required to have a safety certificate, under the 1975 Safety of Sports Grounds Act will be visited by Football Trust surveyors.

Yesterday's 75-minute meeting with the Prime Minister was attended by Lord Aberdare, chairman of the Football Trust; Mr Tom Wharton, chairman of the improvement trust; Mr Macfarlane and Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office.

Although trust leaders believe that Government assistance will be required to bring all the clubs up to standard, because the £7 million a year available to the trust will clearly be insufficient, it was agreed yesterday to await the surveyors' reports before deciding on the method of financing.

Divisional Officer John Arundale, senior fire prevention officer of North Yorkshire Fire Brigade believes that it could take several months to establish the cause of the fire and even then there may be more than one possibility.

After the debris has been sifted, carefully studied and removed much of it is taken for closer examination to the Home Office forensic science laboratory in Wetherby.

Meanwhile police will be considering the latest eye-witness reports, one of which emerged yesterday from Mr Czes Pachela, aged 29, who escaped the fire with his daughter, Joanne, aged 5, in his arms.

Mr Pachela told the police he believed one of a group of older men had put out a cigarette in a plastic cup, and he remembers smelling burning polystyrene.

This latest evidence conflicts with earlier theories that the fire might have been started by a smoke bomb. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).



Investigations into the Bradford fire, which began on Sunday (above) were continuing yesterday as forensic scientists examined virtually every particle of debris among the charred roof timbers and metal skeletons in 'G' block at the Bailey Parade football ground where the fire started (Rupert Morris writes).

It is assumed that all the bodies have been removed but mistakes of identification are still possible.

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After the debris has been sifted, carefully studied and removed much of it is taken for closer examination to the Home Office forensic science laboratory in Wetherby.

Meanwhile police will be considering the latest eye-witness reports, one of which emerged yesterday from Mr Czes Pachela, aged 29, who escaped the fire with his daughter, Joanne, aged 5, in his arms.

Mr Pachela told the police he believed one of a group of older men had put out a cigarette in a plastic cup, and he remembers smelling burning polystyrene.

Breath test ruling 'a Catch 22'

A High Court ruling on the use of police breath test machines has left motorists in a "Catch 22" predicament, lawyers said yesterday.

They were commenting after a ruling by Mr Justice Kennedy that print-outs from the Lion Intoximeter 3000 breath test machine would automatically be believed by courts unless evidence of a fault in the machine was produced.

The "Catch 22" element of his ruling was that motorists have no right to see the evidence.

The judge said that only if the machine's memory roll, log and servicing records were produced, could its accuracy be challenged.

But the lawyers pointed out that there is no obligation for the police to disclose such information.

The judge was ruling on the case of Mr Beverley Ellis who was charged with driving with excess alcohol by magistrates at Sevenoaks, Kent, when police were unable to produce expert evidence that an Intoximeter worked properly.

Mr Justice Kennedy, allowing a police appeal, said that magistrates must continue hearing the case against Mr Ellis.

Concern grows over lost inventions

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Fears are growing that more discoveries or inventions made in British Universities will be exploited by foreign industry.

Sir David Phillips, professor of molecular biophysics at Oxford University and chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils has expressed anxiety that the development of NMR imaging, the method of taking pictures of the body without recourse to X-rays and of making biochemical examinations without taking biopsies, will be added to the list of missed opportunities.

He supports new arrangements allowing universities and scientists to exploit commercially the discoveries made in academic research.

The change has been introduced mainly to remedy the fact

Newspaper group buys Shah share

The Portsmouth and Sunderland newspaper group is to take a £500,000 stake in News (UK) Ltd, the company set up by Mr Ede Shah to launch a new national newspaper.

Sir Richard Streeby, the chairman, said the investment of loan stock, which could be converted to give the group five per cent of the equity, would give access to new technology, such as facsimile transmission of colour and full-page competition, which Mr Shah intends to introduce.

High Court moves by *The Mirror* to have the editor of *The Sun* and its publishers' managing director for alleged contempt of court have been delayed until at least Monday because of late delivery of legal documents.

Mirror Group Newspapers are seeking to have *The Sun's* editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, and News Group Newspapers' managing director, Mr Bruce Matthews, jailed or fined for allegedly breaking a High Court injunction granted last Thursday.

The order banned *The Sun* for using extracts from a book about the killing of the former Playboy model Dorothy Stratten, which is being serialised in *The Mirror*.

Alarm over computer staff gap

The shortage of computer staff in Britain is now "alarming" and expected to get worse, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, has said.

Mr King attacked the strategy of most firms which were simply attempting to patch up staff shortages. Long-term skill shortages are in danger of becoming a permanent feature of this country's computer-based industries, Mr King told an award ceremony in London at ADM, a computer training company.

Moves are likely to be made to open amalgamation talks between the SCPS and the Civil Service Union.

Berni Inns fined £1,500

Berni Inns, the catering firm, was fined £1,500 at Wood Green crown court yesterday for overcharging for soft drinks by dishonest staff in the Sun's Cottage public house, Haverhill, in March 1983.

Mr Eric Hill, the manager, at the time, was fined £300.

Pipes stolen

Thieves, who removed slates and dropped through the roof into the House of Pipes museum at Bramber, West Sussex, yesterday stole more than 400 rare German pipes, worth £100,000.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.00; Canada \$2.00; Europe £2.00; India \$2.00; Japan ¥2,000; New Zealand \$2.00; Pakistan \$2.00; Singapore \$2.00; South Africa \$2.00; Sweden \$2.00; Switzerland \$2.00; Taiwan \$2.00; Thailand \$2.00; USA \$2.00; West Germany \$2.00; Yugoslavia \$2.00.

One of the pioneers of industrial robots, Professor Mervyn Thring, who began his work before the advent of microchips, had his ideas rejected in Britain. They are now in international demand.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.00; Canada \$2.00; Europe £2.00; India \$2.00; Japan ¥2,000; New Zealand \$2.00; Pakistan \$2.00; Singapore \$2.00; South Africa \$2.00; Sweden \$2.00; Switzerland \$2.00; Taiwan \$2.00; Thailand \$2.00; USA \$2.00; West Germany \$2.00; Yugoslavia \$2.00.

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150-160

Animal experiments law proposals greeted with praise and condemnation

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

New laws on animal experiments, to overhaul regulations introduced 109 years ago, were proposed yesterday by the Home Office.

They were welcomed by moderate animal welfare organizations, whose recommendations for reducing suffering and the numbers of experiments were embraced in framing the new controls.

An attack on the proposals came from animal rights and anti-vivisectionists, who called them, "a vivisectionists' charter".

In particular, Mr Brian Gunn, general secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, claimed that "despite public pressure, experiments on animals to test cosmetics, weed-killers, household products, tobacco and its substitutes would continue unabated".

Introducing the White Paper, *Scientific Procedures on Living Animals*, Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said: "One of the tests of a civilized society is its treatment of animals."

With the development of alternatives to tests on animals the number of experiments in the United Kingdom fell from 5.6 million in 1971 to 3.6 million in 1983.

Mr Mellor said there was scope for improvement, and the proposed Bill was only a starting point.

It would hasten the day when there would be no more Draize tests (an irritant test which involves putting drops in the eyes of rabbits) and LD50

toxicity tests, which measure the amount of substance fed to animals that kills 50 per cent of them.

The proposed law contains 20 important revisions to the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876.

A stricter system of licensing will replace the scheme under which any person whom the Home Secretary may think qualified can obtain a licence to experiment.

The intention is to introduce a personal licence and a project licence. The first specifies that an individual is competent in authorized experimental techniques and in handling certain species of animal.

The project licence questions whether a planned test is necessary, and it will examine whether the work is properly designed, worthwhile and makes no unnecessary use of animals.

The new controls are designed to take the pain and distress of an animal into account in a wider way than considered previously. There is no statutory limit on the infliction of pain in the old legislation.

Permitted levels of severity will be set in advance for each project, and graded in three bands. Each procedure will be graded and controlled in advance by the project licence.

The White Paper seeks to clear misconceptions gained from an earlier version of the document published in May 1983, which fell by the wayside because of the general election.

One proposal had been misinterpreted as a means of allowing animals given an

anaesthetic to recover so that they could be used again. That was not the intention.

Another concerns procedures performed for the acquisition of surgical skill. Generations of surgeons and veterinary surgeons have been trained, and practising on live animals, and the Government says it intends that this should continue.

The sole exception is microsurgery, which involves operations performed with miniature instruments under a microscope to repair, for example, blood vessels and nerves. Those procedures are recognized as special problems under the new measures.

The new law would be more detailed than the old controls, which said only that all living vertebrates would be protected. Licences will be required to justify the choice of species, and the use of non-human primates, dogs, cats and the horse family will need additional authority.

Protection is extended to the foetuses of mammals and the embryonic or larval young of other vertebrates from specified stages of development.

On the source of animals, all animals used for research purposes must come from registered breeding or supplying establishments. The use of stray dogs and cats will be prohibited.

● The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection said in a statement that the proposals were a confidence trick. Legislation based on them would fail to prohibit any areas of experimentation, and would be restricted.

Leading article, page 15

Products designed to deceive

By Patricia Clough

"World-famous" car jacks that collapse, "reputable" brakes that fail at the first emergency, "designer" jeans that shrivel up in the wash, 25 bottles of "vintage" wine containing plonk. The world is full of imitations and the Design Centre in Haymarket opened an exhibition yesterday to draw attention to them.

About £50 billion, or one sixth of world trade, is said to be in counterfeit products. For British firms it can mean lost jobs, profits or reputations.

In daily-lit bars of Denmark, Iran or Indonesia there may be square whisky bottles with the familiar diagonal label. Few people can spot that upside down behind the bar the bottles read "Johnnie Walker". "Black & White", "Old Scotch Whisky". To an Ethiopian or a Moroccan, "Gardens", "Gord's" or "Boston Gin", with a familiar yellow label, may appear no different from Gordons.

Much of the piracy begins in Britain, such as the Merseyside where 40,000 bottles of cheap French wine which were being labeled Pouilly Fuisse were found.

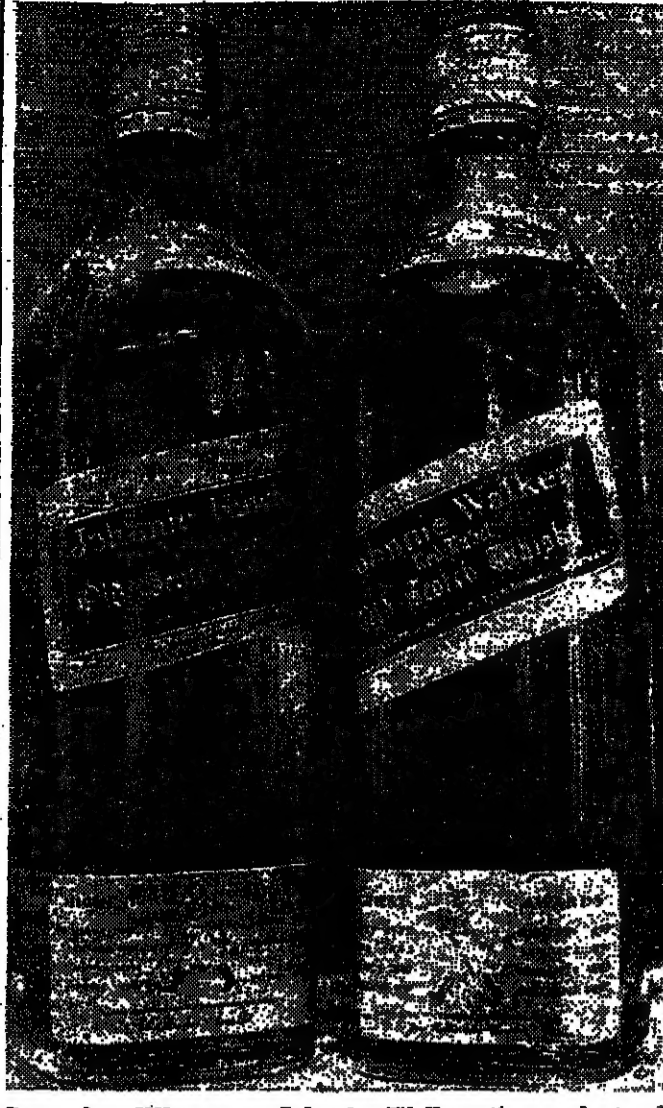
But much of it comes from abroad, particularly Taiwan and South Korea. Mrs Joy Wilcox, whose firm, Sari Fabrics, produces attractive oven gloves in the shape of fish, crocodiles or chef's heads, was presented with a catalogue of her own products by a Taiwanese manufacturer at a trade fair and asked which products she wanted. She could choose whatever label and country-of-origin marking she wanted.

Mrs Wilcox, who does nearly £3 million of business each year, is expecting to spend about £30,000 this year in lawyers and industrial spies around the world, tracking down and prosecuting pirates.

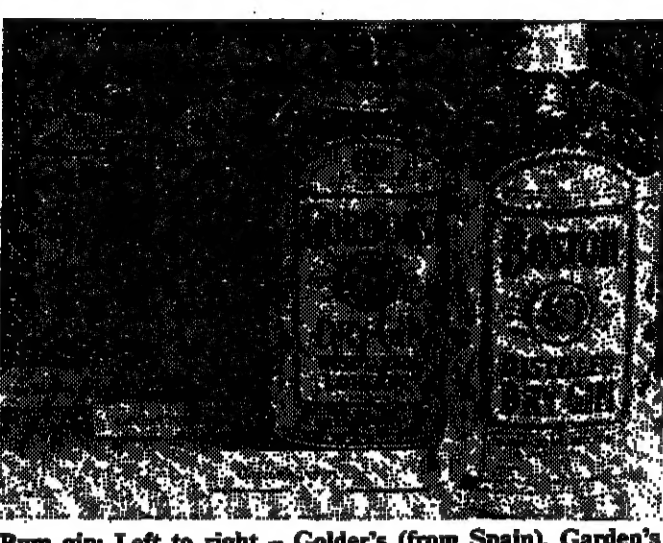
The MK electrical company, Stanley tools and other reputable firms see foreign markets being spoiled by cheap imitations which not only reduce business and jobs, but being inferior, ruin the company's reputation.

In Britain, about 27,000 counterfeit car components and 100,000 items of counterfeit packaging were seized and destroyed last year.

The Merseyside authorities alone have seized about £250,000 of imitation products over the past four years. Cheap pirated Beatles cassettes, Lacoste T-shirts, Wrangler jeans and other popular clothing are particularly successful.



Spot the differences: Johnnie Walker "a product of Scotland" and (left) Johnnie Walker, its imitator, "a product of quality". The lists of awards and the striding figure are also different. (Photographs: Bill Warhurst)



Run gin: Left to right - Golden's (from Spain), Garden's (Ethiopia) Gordon's (the real thing) and Boston Gins

Court questions for duke 'not from prurient motives'

Searching questions about the Duke of Devonshire's private life and the woman friends, young and old to whom he gave money as presents were not put out of prurient curiosity, Judge Hazan QC said at the Central Criminal Court.

The duke was questioned in order to establish that three cheques taken from his London home had been forged and had not been made out by him as gifts to women, Judge Hazan told the jury as he began summing up in the trial of three men.

One of the accused, Andrew Shells, had informed a bank manager that cheques purporting to have been signed by the duke for sums totalling £150,000 were to be used to finance a restaurant and disco which Mr Shells was opening in Harrow.

Mr Shells had also claimed that the cheques came "from a relative of a notable person" and that he believed they had originated from the duke to pay for a flat, furniture and paintings for a lady friend of the duke.

The jury is expected to retire today to consider verdicts in the trial of Mr Shells, aged 43, a hairdresser, of Northolt Road, Harrow, Peter Callaghan, aged 26, a bar manager, of Leicester Street, Westminster, son of the duke's former butler, and Heraklis "Ricky" Kouzoupis, aged 31, a businessman, of Hereford Road, Acton.

Mr Callaghan denies stealing three cheques from the duke's house in Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, in August 1983. Mr Shells and Mr Kouzoupis plead not guilty to passing two of the cheques for £61,000 and trying to cash the third for a further £89,000.

Judge Hazan said that the duke fortunately did not lose a penny because his bank covered the £61,000 loss. The duke had been told by his bank that the money would not be covered unless he made a complaint to the police.

At the time the cheques were passed through Mr Shells's account, he had a £40,000 overdraft and owed a further £5,000 to American Express.

Boy's 'freak' death after scuffle

A boy, aged 14, died from shock after being punched on the nose during a classroom scuffle, an inquest in Stoke-on-Trent was told yesterday. The death of Anthony Holland, of Lilleshall Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, was a freak occurrence, Dr John Brown, a Home Office pathologist, told the hearing.

The boy died in a classroom at Longton High School last Thursday lunchtime. It is understood he had been in an argument with another boy over a pencil case. Dr Brown, who carried out the post-mortem examination, said death was due to shock caused by neck and spinal injuries.

"The degree of violence was trivial", he said.

Police interviewed another boy aged 14 in connection with the incident and a file has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr John Wain, coroner for North Staffordshire, adjourned the inquest pending a decision by the DDP.

Child fell through car window

A boy aged six has died of multiple injuries after falling through the side window of a Land Rover driven by his father.

Police said James Daruc Robbins was asleep on a tea chest when the nearby rear window was either broken or blown out, shortly before midnight on Tuesday on the M5 near the Clevedon turn-off, Avon.

The vehicle driven by the boy's father, Jonathan Robbins, aged 28, of Little Fawcett, Wadebridge, Cornwall, was towing a laden four-wheeled trailer from Felixstowe.

Earlier, the Land Rover's windscreen had been smashed by a stone. Police said there was speculation that the side window was blown out by air pressure.

● The long-established procedure in the event of a windscreen being smashed is to remove as much of the glass as possible, close the remaining windows to reduce the amount of air rushing through the open windscreen and proceed slowly.

Pit strike police 'went berserk'

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Police went "completely berserk" when they charged striking miners outside the Orgreave coking plant, in South Yorkshire, last summer, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Michael Mansfield, appearing for three of 15 men accused of rioting assembly, told Sheffield Crown Court that an incident seen by millions of television viewers of a policeman beating a picket about the head with a truncheon was not an isolated case. He said: "The

Public Prosecutions, the court was told, but no officer had been prosecuted.

Concerning the use of police horses, Mr Clement said: "There was no cavalry charge. The reason I used horses was to disperse a riotous crowd who were injuring my officers."

The 15 accused, from South Yorkshire, the North-east, Scotland and South Wales, deny riotous assembly. The trial continues today.

Shell cases 'could have been plant'

A corporal in the Royal Scots, accused of murdering three soldiers in an Army payroll robbery, claimed yesterday that cartridge cases found beside the victims could have been planted.

Cpl Andrew Walker, aged 31, told the High Court in Edinburgh: "They would only link me with the killings if I had done the killings. I never did the killings. If they were military cases, they probably have been planted."

He denies murder and robbery. It is alleged he shot retired Major David Cunningham, aged 56, Staff Sergeant Terence Hosker, aged 39, and Private John Thomson, aged 25, and robbed them of £19,000 on January 17, somewhere between Penicuik and Flousterstone Glen, Midlothian.

Lord Cameron, the Lord Advocate, for the prosecution said the cases and bullets recovered from the body of Sergeant Hosker were fired by a 9mm sub-machine-gun which Corporal Walker signed out of an Army camp armoury on the day of the killings.

Cpl Walker said that he left the gun in the camp on the morning of the killings.

The trial continues today.

Tribulations of women drivers

Too many garage staff treat women car drivers as "semi-literate", half-intelligent morons" when they present cars for servicing, it was claimed yesterday.

Ronald Sewell and Associates, the Bath-based motor trade consultants, interviewed a variety of women motorists and were shocked by responses such as: "I was treated with great disdain", or "My basic level of intelligence was put in doubt" or "he did not really listen to me."

Another frequent cause of complaint was the dirty and often disgusting condition in which cars were returned after service. One said: "I ruined a beautiful white jacket. It is probably my fault however. I should have realized that the car would be dirty. It always is."

The survey, which is being circulated to garages in Sewell's monthly guide on car servicing, discloses that the repeated breaking of promises about when cars would be ready was particularly irritating.

They felt they were being accorded low priority.

Sewell comments: "There is no reason for this. Their money is as good as anyone else's. In fact it is better."

BBC's independent soap opera deal

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

BBC Television has signed its first contract with an independent producer to make a soap opera, raising the prospect of a shift away from in-house productions.

The show, called *Impact*, will be about international publishing, and will be shot throughout Europe. It was thought up by Hazel Adair who created the BBC 1960s series *Compact*.

The corporation's partners in the venture will be the Limehouse Productions, which has been nurturing the idea for two years, and two Continental companies.

The BBC is under some political pressure to use inde-

pendent companies, which were urged by the arrival of Channel 4 and are generally regarded as cheaper than both BBC and ITV productions.

The Peat Marwick report on BBC efficiency recommended the corporation study the operating costs of independent producers. The Channel 4 soap opera *Brookside* is generally thought to cost half the amount of the BBC's *Eastenders*.

But trade unions, particularly the Association of Cinematography, Television and Allied Technicians, have said they will not allow the independent companies to take away work from in-house production departments.

The court allowed an appeal against a High Court judge's ruling in December, 1983, that the work of the centre, Wilton Park, now housed at Wiston House, Steyning, West Sussex, was not for charitable purposes and that therefore, in law, the intended charitable gift set out in Sir Heinz's will could not be put into effect.

Man hit dog with machete

a telephone engineer who attacked his neighbour's alsatian dog with a machete because of its barking was fined £350 yesterday for cruelty and ordered to pay £15 compensation to its owner, Mr Jim Daniels.

Mr Sidney Jamieson, aged 49, of Roselands Close, Fair Oak, Hampshire, told Eastleigh Magistrates Court that he had been driven to distraction after months of day and night barking. The bitch was put down because of its injuries and Mr Daniels has acquired another alsatian.

Magistrates at Wallington, Surrey, yesterday found Stephen Rowlands, aged 26, of Station Approach, Coulsdon, guilty of being drunk in charge of a train, missing stations and having a friend in his cab.

Sentence on Rowlands, who had denied the charge, was postponed until June 8.

Train driver was drunk

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Federative Republic of Brazil

8 1/4% External Bonds Due December 1, 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil, that on June 1, 1985, \$1,238,000 principal amount of its 8 1/4% External Bonds will be redeemed out of monies to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the maturity, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of December 1, 1972. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

Coupon Bonds to be redeemed in whole:

M 88 1471 5230 8448 8788 12812 15837 20525 23280 23802 24109 24906 26827 29289 30347 31188 31901 32448	72 1477 5363 8462 8911 12817 15837 20525 23280 23802 24109 24906 26827 29289 30347 31188 31901 32448	223 1482 5508 8485 9117 12821 15841 20543 23295 23813 24114 24911 26832 29294 30352 31193 31902 32449	309 1487 5508 8485 9117 12821 15841 20543 23295 23813 24114 24911 26832 29294 30352 31193 31902 32449	318 1483 5515 8493 11423 12848 18294 20543 23295 23818 24154 24805 26833 29307 30383 31206 31917 32473	322 1489 5519 8499 11437 12854 18301 20552 23304 23820 24162 24811 26837 29316 30405 31214 31923 32480	382 1503 5522 8504 11448 12858 18308 20556 23310 23824 24168 24819 26840 29322 30415 31217 31925 32487	490 1505 5531 8513 11457 12864 18314 20562 23314 23827 24174 24825 26841 29327 30420 31224 31931 32492	834 1581 5535 8518 11462 12879 18318 20567 23319 23831 24182 24826 26842 29328 30421 31225 31932 32493	839 1555 5586 8522 11462 12879 18318 20567 23319 23831 24182 24826 26842 29328 30421 31225 31932 32493	864 1582 5591 8527 11462 12879 18318 20567 23319 23831 24182 24826 26842 29328 30421 31225 31932 32493	962 1588 5598 8534 11462 12879 18318 20567 23319 23831 24182 24826 26842 29328 30421 31225 31932 32493	967 1672 5674 8585 11474 12889 18324 20572 23324 23836 24187 24827 26843 29329 30422 31226 31933 32494	974 1585 5598 8522 11462 12879 18318 20567 23319 23831 24182 24826 26842 29328 30421 31225 31932 32493	977 1584 5597 8521 11461 12878 18317 20566 23318 23830 24181 24825 26841 29327 30420 31224 31931 32492	982 1584 5597 8521 11461 12878 18317 20566 23318 23830 24181 24825 26841 29327 30420 31224 31931 32492	1059 2174 6129 7305 12117 12892 18329 20577 23329 23837 24188 24828 26844 29330 30423 31227 31934 32495	1060 2175 6130 7306 12118 12893 18330 20578 23330 23838 24189 24829 26845 29331 30424 31228 31935 32496	1061 2176 6131 7307 12119 12894 18331 20579 23331 23839 24190 24830 26846 29332 30425 31229 31936 32497	1062 2177 6132 7308 12120 12895 18332 20580 23332 23840 24191 24831 26847 29333 30426 31230 31937 32498	998 2140 6111 7294 12214 12896 18333 20581 23333 23841 24192 24832 26848 29334 30427 31231 31938 32499	1056 2145 6116 7301 12215 12897 18334 20582 23334 23842 24193 24833 26849 29335 30428 31232 31939 32500	1057 2146 6117 7302 12216 12898 18335 20583 23335 23843 24194 24834 26850 29336 30429 31233 31940 32501	1058 2147 6118 7303 12217 12899 18336 20584 23336 23844 24195 24835 26851 29337 30430 31234 31941 32502	1059 2148 6119 7304 12218 12900 18337 20585 23337 23845 24196 24836 26852 29338 30431 31235 31942 32503	1060 2149 6120 7305 12219 12901 18338 20586 23338 23846 24197 24837 26853 29339 30432 31236 31943 32504	1061 2150 6121 7306 12220 12902 18339 20587 23339 23847 24198 24838 26854 29340 30433 31237 31944 32505	1062 2151 6122 7307 12221 12903 18340 20588 23340 23848 24199 24839 26855 29341 30434 31238 31945 32506	1063 2152 6123 7308 12222 12904 18341 20589 23341 23849 24200 24840 26856 29342 30435 31239 31946 32507	1064 2153 6124 7309 12223 12905 18342 20590 23342 23850 24201 24841 26857 29343 30436 31240 31947 32508	1065 2154 6125 7310 12224 12906 18343 20591 23343 23851 24202 24842 26858 29344 30437 31241 31948 32509	1066 2155 6126 7311 12225 12907 18344 20592 23344 23852 24203 24843 26859 29345 30438 31242 31949 32510	1067 2156 6127 7312 12226 12908 18345 20593 23345 23853 24204 24844 26860 29346 30439 31243 31950 32511	1068 2157 6128 7313 12227 12909 18346 20594 23346 23854 24205 24845 26861 29347 30440 31244 31951 32512	1069 2158 6129 7314 12228 12910 18347 20595 23347 23855 24206 24846 26862 29348 30441 31245 31952 32513	1070 2159 6130 7315 12229 12911 18348 20596 23348 23856 24207 24847 26863 29349 30442 31246 31953 32514	1071 2160 6131 7316 12230 12912 18349 20597 23349 23857 24208 24848 26864 29350 30443 31247 31954 32515	1072 2161 6132 7317 12231 12913 18350 20598 23350 23858 24209 24849 26865 29351 30444 31248 31955 32516	1073 2162 6133 7318 12232 12914 18351 20599 23351 23859 24210 24850 26866 29352 30445 31249 31956 32517	1074 2163 6134 7319 12233 12915 18352 20600 23352 23860 24211 24851 26867 29353 30446 31250 31957 32518	1075 2164 6135 7320 12234 12916 18353 20601 23353 23861 24212 24852 26868 29354 30447 31251 31958 32519	1076 2165 6136 7321 12235 12917 18354 20602 23354 23862 24213 24853 26869 29355 30448 31252
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Scanlon warning of backlash to policy of confronting unions

UNION BALLOTS

Trade unionists should be allowed a secret ballot, properly supervised and monitored, to decide whether government or trade unions determined the rules under which the unions operated, and the TUC would abide by the result whichever way it went, Lord Murray of Epping Forest, former General Secretary of the TUC, said during a debate in the House of Lords on union balloting procedures.

I would like to believe (he said) that legislation is claimed to be designed at restoration of freedom to union members, that they should control their affairs and do so voluntarily, and that other members will join me in urging this on the Government.

Lord Rochester (L) opening the debate, said (L) recently the National Union of Mineworkers had been much admired for its democratic processes. Now it appeared its leaders were seeking to alter the rule book to ensure the president did not have to submit himself for reelection at all.

In these circumstances (he said) believe the time has come for procedures relating to the election of chief executive officers of all trade unions to be brought within the law as in the case of voting for members of union governing bodies.

It was for the unions to put their own house in order, but judging from what had happened during the last year and from the inaction of the TUC policy committee, it appeared more legislation needed to be enacted to protect union members from abuse.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said if there were to be ballots it was essential they should be conducted fairly and in a way that was seen and recognized as fair. Ballots which were fiddled or suspected of being fiddled, were worse than no ballots at all.

Lord Murray of Epping Forest said the subject would not have been debated unless unions were widely perceived as models of democracy. For the unions, democracy was not a matter for debate, it was a matter for practice.

High standards were expected and the decision to re-run the ballot for leadership of the TGWU was to be commended.

I hope that there will be a publication of the results by branch (he said). I see no reason whatever why that should not be done and I hope that it will be.

Unions would work far better if left to voluntary practice rather than governed by legislation. The TUC had sorted out and prevented a number of disputes that no learned judge could have understood let alone dealt with.

Lord Deacons (I) said there were infinite ways of ballot-rigging unless there was proper scrutiny and control. Last year's statute did nothing about it. There should be guidelines as to how a ballot was to be conducted and independent scrutineers to see that it was conducted properly.

Postal ballots would be better. They were much more difficult to rig than the other way in which there was a code of practice. It could be

drawn up perhaps by consultation between the TUC and the Department of Trade or whatever it might be a code to say how these ballots were to be conducted and how there was to be an independent scrutiny to see that the ballot really represented the votes and feelings of the members.

Lord Chapple (Ind), former General Secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, said each vested interest had its own self-perpetuating process, but it was in the face of all logic to claim, as some did, that fairer, easier, simpler, cost-free postal ballots would weaken trade unions.

It was understandable that those who manipulated could see that the present chaotic state of union balloting advantaged them should not wish to change them. They feared that honest ballots would radically change the power structure that

currently imprisoned thousands of ordinary trade unionists. Such an attitude was not in keeping with the democratic traditions of the Labour movement or of the trade unions.

It was essential not only that there was a second ballot for a new general secretary of the TGWU but that the details of branch votes should be published branch by branch. Stronger cardboard boxes at polling stations and the supervision of the ballot by union officers committed to one or other of the candidates were not enough.

The TGWU (he went on) is the largest union in the land. We depend on it for the sort of leadership that the Labour Party provides for this country both in political terms of its leadership and in policy. It is vital that the people who speak on behalf of the members of that union speak beyond argument for the views of the members and not a view that can be challenged in some form or other.

He hoped and believed that if there was the slightest doubt about even this second ballot for the TGWU leadership it would be done again until the whole membership and the movement was satisfied that it had been conducted properly.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said the bill was an attempt to amend legislation to the 1984 Act at present. They should not expect the unions to solve all their problems by themselves but should provide a satisfactory, comprehensive and intelligent advisory service to meet the requirements of

apology from Reuters

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Barrow, C), who had raised the matter during questions to the Prime Minister from Mrs Thatcher, and from Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C), the author of the Commons motion

Later, Mr Walker said: On the basis of what Mr Foxles has said, and I accept that necessarily, I am prepared to withdraw my comments. (Labour cheers)

He was referring to criticisms of his alleged behaviour at a lunch on Monday in the Falklands.

He said no scuffle had taken place, no water was thrown, no violence, the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr Michael Heseltine) was not involved.

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particular unions so that they could get their procedures right.

Lord Scanlon (Lab), a member of the TUC General Council from 1968 to 1978, said he was completely in favour of secret ballots. The danger was not that the trade unions would take industrial action based on some fiddling of a ballot but that they would be so apprehensive about the legal minefield that was being laid down for them, that they would not even dare to go along the line that maybe their members desired.

In four years the Government had introduced three separate Bills. All three sought to establish a neutral, innocuous trade union movement. This was essential to the wellbeing of an economy based upon market forces.

This policy of confrontation and continually attacking the trade union movement was going to have a awful backlash, it was no good appealing to trade union officials as they were appealed to in the 1960s and 1970s to be calm, not to use their muscle and to get round the table. All these things were now being operated in reverse. Political and industrial muscle was the order of the day. He regretted it.

The strength of the trade union movement was measured by the spirit, conviction and determination of the membership. When that was put to the test, as it was now, the backlash would come if this policy of confrontation continued.

If postal ballots were so democratic, why did they not have them for parliamentary and municipal elections? The answer lay in the fact that it was not what was most democratic but what was likely to give the result that most people opposed to the trade union movement desired.

Lord Aylesworth (SDP) said trade unions were not above the law and it was regrettable there were still within the movement, even at top level, those who felt that immunity from the law was an entitlement of the trade union movement.

Lord Belstead, the Government spokesman, said the Government had demonstrated once and for all that it was not averse to the law. In the very centre and heart of the matter.

The Government's view is that postal ballots are far and away the best means of conducting elections (he said).

While there was a powerful presumption in favour of postal ballots, workplace ballots were subject to stringent safeguards.

We have introduced legislation (he said) which puts the ballot box in place of strike and which provides for the full and free operation of the law. I believe they will operate not only with the overwhelming support of the country at large, but also with the wholehearted support and endorsement of trade union members.

New peer

Lord Silkin of Dalwick, formerly Mr Samuel Silkin, Labour MP for Dulwich and Aston, was introduced in the House of Lords.

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Cutting inflation still heart of strategy

NEW TECHNOLOGY

An assertion that the Government did not believe in Britain as a manufacturing economy was made by Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, when he opened the Commons debate on British industry and the new technologies.

The serious decline in the capacity, competitiveness and effectiveness of industry had been sharply accentuated, if not caused, by Government policy or lack of policy towards industry since 1979. The consequences of this neglect were dire, he said.

Mr Smith was moving an Opposition motion deploring the Government's failure to provide for the needs of British industry and the new technologies. The motion called for a programme of industrial regeneration based on new technology. It also urged the development of new products and processes, adequate investment in research, development and education, and the expansion of education and training.

Mr Smith said investment in manufacturing industry was still 25 per cent below the 1979 level. Manufacturing output was still below the level of that year, too.

The importance of information technology could hardly be underestimated. It was the key to the new products and processes of the future and had importance for traditional industries as well as for new industries.

Labour rejected the idea of a false distinction between sunrise and sunset industries. The crucial question was whether they could be renewed or not.

The writer of the leader in The Times for that day should read the Ashworth report and be amazed also not to have noticed the trade deficit. Companies were running into shortages of labour scientists and technicians and others at all levels.

That was true of a much wider range of British industry than the information technology sector. They road of Labour being difficult to find even in traditional industries.

In view of what the Government had done to training, boards and skill centres, they could not be surprised when companies seeking to expand collided immediately with labour shortage. A great deal of the responsibility for that lay with the Government.

Industrial strategy had to be planned and would not happen spontaneously. Three crucial engines of that recovery which would be at the heart of any intelligent industrial strategy would be new

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Gromyko gives Shultz a tongue-lashing

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, left Vienna yesterday saying that although his gruelling six-hour meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko on Tuesday had been useful, there was still no indication as to where, or when, a summit might take place between President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov.

American diplomats played down speculation that the talks had been a failure, but sources said Mr Shultz had been subjected to a verbal hammering by the Soviet Foreign Minister who, despite his excellent English, insisted on speaking Russian, a strategic advantage, giving him time to prepare his answers well before his interpreter had finished translating Mr Shultz.

Although the talks were described as free from acrimony by Mr Shultz's spokesman, Mr Gromyko took his American counterpart to task over a number of issues, including US involvement in Central America and the Middle East.

Mr Gromyko also delivered the standard Soviet rejection of US concern over human rights by insisting that such issues were the sole prerogative of Moscow.

Western diplomats said the talks had been businesslike and useful but it seemed that Mr Gromyko was unyielding in reiterating his country's criticism of the "Star Wars" project. He is believed to have said that there was no question of a deal on disarmament issues, or even a summit, until the Americans changed course on the Strategic Defence Initiative.

References to "peace in space" have often crept into Mr Gromyko's public speeches. At yesterday's climax to the celebrations of the Austrian State Treaty's thirtieth anniversary in the Belvedere Palace, he called for good relations between the powers to secure peace, not only on Earth, but also in space.

The day before, immediately after his talks with Mr Shultz, Mr Gromyko's press spokesman, Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, gave a warning that the race for armaments in space posed just as great a threat to peace as the Nazis did 50 years ago.

The only sign that the atmosphere of stalemate had softened came at the end of the formal State Treaty ceremony in the Belvedere, when Mr Gromyko took Mr Shultz off to a small chamber in the palace for 10 minutes of impromptu talks.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, representing Britain at the neutrality celebrations, sat next to Mr Gromyko in the Belvedere. In his speech, Sir Geoffrey called for an end to the use of words as rhetorical weapons and for a "radical vision" to break out of defensive attitudes.

The West, he said, was prepared to work for increased confidence although plain words exchanged in private should be used to build up a better understanding of each country's concerns.

● MOSCOW: Reports in the Soviet media yesterday on the Shultz-Gromyko meeting indicated that Moscow was maintaining a tough stance toward the US and arms talks, even though the language was relatively mild, by recent Soviet standards (Richard Owen writes).

"The Russians want to keep the dialogue going but are apparently not prepared to give ground at this stage," a Western diplomat said.



Now and then

The four powers on the Belvedere Palace balcony: Mr Shultz, Mr Gromyko, Chancellor Sinowatz of Austria, Sir Geoffrey Howe and M Roland Dumas, the French Foreign Minister, gathering yesterday to mark the thirtieth anniversary of Austrian independence, while their predecessors (right) celebrate in 1955.

Dr Figl, Austria's Foreign Minister at the time, shows the State Treaty to the public flanked by Harold Macmillan (Lord Stockton), the Foreign Secretary, John Foster Dulles, the US Secretary of State, Mr Molotov (waving), the Soviet Foreign Minister, M Antoine Pinay, the French Foreign Minister, and Herr Julius Raab, the Austrian Premier.

Pravda published a Tass report which said the Soviet side had emphasized the need to make energetic efforts with a view to stopping the development of unfavourable trends in world affairs and achieving a change for the better in Soviet-American relations. But Mr Gromyko had "critically evaluated" American policy and expressed concern over Washington's "non-constructive stand" at the Geneva talks on space weapons and nuclear missiles.

Mr Shultz's remarks had not shown any evidence of US readiness "to translate the Reagan Administration's statements in favour of curbing the arms race into the language of practical policy".

Diplomats said this was the minimum they had expected the Russians to say. It suggested that Moscow would wait until the second round of the Geneva talks begin in two weeks before indicating whether Soviet views on American space weapons research and other issues were hard enough to prevent a Gorbachov-Reagan summit in September.

Tass quoted Mr Gromyko as having called for a "purposeful exchange of views" on the resolution of regional conflicts, and said the two men had reaffirmed their desire to restore and "flesh out the structure" of bilateral Soviet-American relations.

Yugoslavia's new president

Cracks under the facade of a smooth succession

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Yugoslavia yesterday acquired its fifth president since Tito died five years ago. Mr Radovan Vukobratovic, who represents Vojvodina, the autonomous region which, like Kosovo, is part of the constituent republic of Serbia, took over from Mr Veselin Djuranovic of Montenegro.

When his term expires next May, it will be the turn of Mr Sinan Hasani, of Kosovo, who will become the first ethnic Albanian to be titular head of the Yugoslav state.

The rotating system is to ensure that each of the eight members of Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous regions, serves a one-year term as head of state.

This method of leadership, which Tito established in the early 1970s as a safeguard against possible power struggles, individual or national, now seems to be running smoothly. It has in fact become as much a characteristic of Yugoslavia as its non-alignment.

So far, there are no signs of anyone challenging the system, or attempting to change the rules. As a safeguard for equal national representation, it is obviously proving its worth. But equally obviously, this is not enough to resolve Yugoslavia's numerous ailments which came to light in the absence of Tito's domineering personality, and once it became glaringly obvious that many of the ills had been there some time already.

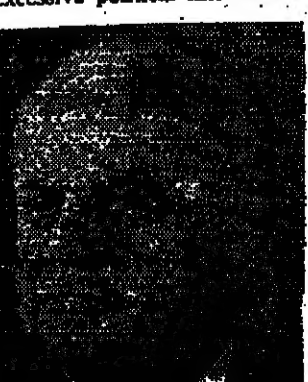
Without Tito to act as a kingpin in such a highly devolved system, all the divisions, national, social, ideological and political have come to

the fore, and unpalatable facts, hitherto hushed up, can no longer be concealed. The drawbacks of the system, which the post-Tito crisis brought to light, are now only too apparent.

But how correct the system is in where the real problem lies, as today there is no agreement either on the diagnosis or on the cure. In fact, differences and divisions are getting wider and the republics are clinging to their constitutional prerogatives regardless of the interests of the country as a whole.

Inflation is running at more than 60 per cent, and the federal government seems powerless to curb it. Unemployment exceeds 1 million, or almost 15 per cent, and is yet another potential source of trouble, especially as the young have little chance of getting jobs in the foreseeable future and, rather than being attracted to Communist ideology, are, in increasing numbers, seeking answers in religion, or still more dangerous, in national myths.

Many Yugoslavs put the blame for economic ailments on excessive political interference.



Mr Vukobratovic: Fifth president since Tito.

UK given details of possible Star Wars role

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Pentagon has given the British Government a detailed account of the possible role for British companies in President Reagan's controversial Star Wars Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). There are no indications, so far, that Britain or any European country will make an especially significant contribution in the early stages of the programme.

Professor Richard Norman, chief scientific adviser to the British Ministry of Defence, was recently in Washington for three days of high-level talks with the Strategic Defence Initiative Organization (SDIO), which is heading the project - a five to six-year research programme into the possibility of creating futuristic space-based defences against attacking nuclear missiles.

The British Government has made it clear that any contributions by British companies will have to be paid for out of the American SDI budget, which is \$1.4 billion this year and may be well over double that next year.

The United States does not seem especially impressed by that position. Top planners at the SDIO have pointed out that there may be areas of research that could be of mutual benefit - a clear hint that Europe should expect to contribute financially.

Dr Gerald Yonas, chief scientist and acting deputy director of the SDIO, was asked by The Times who he believed should pay for European contributions to SDI. "I think it's too soon to say. Our intention is to work out those

details," he said. "Let's say there are some things which are important for allied needs... but which would also be of use to us in the SDI programme. There may be things of mutual benefit."

He added that there might be areas of relevant research which some countries were already doing. "It may be that some kind of arrangement can be made in which there is some sharing of knowledge or facilities."

Britain's position is that companies must make their own financial arrangements if they wish to contribute to the SDI research. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has told the US firmly that there will be no British Government contribution.

The SDIO has so far received no indications from European countries about the research area in which they might want to become involved, either jointly with American companies or alone. The British Government appears to be anxious to encourage companies to make a strong bid for contracts, particularly in the field of optics and lasers, where it is felt that British scientists are among the world leaders.

But there is unlikely to be any spectacular British input, especially in the early stage. In all likelihood the involvement will be confined to a limited number of small, highly specialized companies and academic institutions. A mass of unclassified technical data is being made available to universities and other research bodies in Western Europe.

Solidarity ready for battle over meat prices

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Solidarity underground opposition to General Jaruzelski called yesterday for a one-hour strike in Polish factories to protest against a new round of meat price rises.

The increase, 10 to 15 per cent, is due in July and will be the final phase in a series of rises that has pushed up the cost of bread, milk, gas, rent and electricity. The Government says they are necessary to reduce state subsidies and establish a "realistic" price level.

But Solidarity, which is now set to make meat the main issue in its struggle with the authorities, says the Government is substituting price rises for genuine economic reform. The underground leadership met on May 7 to assess the impact of Solidarity demonstrations on May Day and to set new protest goals.

"We are threatened with new price rises... facing the increasing threat to the population's standard of living, Solidarity has to undertake firm action," the latest issue of the clandestine Warsaw weekly, Tygodnik Mazowiecki, said. "We declare the first working day after the implementation of new meat price rises to be the day of nationwide strike."

Meanwhile, lecturers at Warsaw University have signed a protest letter to the authorities about the sacking from the Academy of Sciences of the historian and Solidarity adviser, Professor Bronislaw Geremek. The protest follows a similar complaint by the Scientific Council, an advisory body.

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Torture centre guard tells Argentine court of killings

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Four weeks after the public trial of nine of Argentina's former military leaders, public attention here is still riveted on the sometimes sickening and always compelling review of this country's violent recent past taking place in the court of the Federal Chamber of Appeal.

This week, the six-member tribunal and a packed court have been hearing evidence of the so-called "Pillar massacre", one of 700 cases of military atrocities the prosecutors say they will prove. On a night in August 1976 police and military forces in Buenos Aires allegedly dragged 30 prisoners out of a secret prison, shot them in the head and blew up their bodies with explosives in retaliation for a guerrilla bombing of a police dining hall a month earlier.

The nine former junta members, including three former presidents, are on trial for their alleged responsibility for the kidnapping, torture and presumed murder of nearly 9,000 Argentines who went missing after the March 1976 coup.

The Pillar case, named after the area outside Buenos Aires where the dynamited bodies were found, produced one of the

most dramatic witnesses yet to testify against the accused officers. On Tuesday, a man who admitted working as a guard at the Buenos Aires police's Coordinacion Federal secret torture centre, told the court he had helped to load the 30 prisoners on to a lorry the night before they were killed.

The guard, Señor Armando Luchini, also gave a chilling description of life at the Coordinacion Federal secret prison, saying that the tortures he had witnessed there had driven him to testify. He told the court he had seen prisoners taken away in helicopters to be dumped into the river to drown.

Last week, the Federal Prosecutor, Señor Julio Stiasa, presented evidence and dozens of witnesses in a case called "the night of the pencils" in which 10 secondary students aged 14 to 18 were kidnapped in September 1976 after organizing a petition for cheaper school bus fares. All of the students went missing except one who gave a dramatic description of his ordeal at the hands of his police and army kidnappers and of his suffering in a succession of secret torture centres.

Pope leaves Netherlands after his most controversial visit and heads for tranquillity of Luxembourg

Vatican boost for the traditionalists

From Peter Nichols, Utrecht

The Pope was in Brazil five years ago when he first mentioned his interest in learning Dutch. There is therefore no reason to suppose that he came to The Netherlands this week unprepared for the treatment he received.

He ran into one serious riot, a good deal of indifference, a sharp attack from the unions, criticism from Catholic pacifists and from women who feel that he underestimates their potential role in the Church, adulation from the traditionalists and enthusiasm from selected members of Catholic youth movements.

In reply, he was more explicit than ever in emphasizing the essential role of the papacy in the life of local churches, in expressing his fundamental doubts about the possibility of rational advances in the field of ecumenism and in insisting that his interpretation of the Church's teaching on personal morality was not only based on the gospels but would be with us in its present form until the end of time.

His main preoccupation about the violent disorders in Utrecht on Sunday was whether they were directed at him personally. The bishops assured him that they were not. That was an inadequate interpretation because the real distinguishing feature about the Utrecht riot was that it did not represent any section of Dutch Roman Catholic opinion and so in this sense was irrelevant to the visit; but it was nevertheless aimed against the authority of

his office on which he personally places so massive an importance. Dutch Catholicism is deeply divided between Conservatives and progressives.

The Pope placed all the formidable weight of his office behind the bishops. At the same time he brusquely ordered them to provide leadership and not to be content with following the lead of others. On Saturday, his first day in the Netherlands, he revealed his feelings on the point.

He was in 's-Hertogenbosch a diocese which has strongly reacted against the Pope's recent choice of Mgr. J. G. Ter Schure, a thorough traditionalist, to be its bishop. There was widespread opposition both from the people and the clergy of the diocese. During the visit the Pope supported his nominee to the hilt but at the same time appeared to attempt an explanation of his choice.

He said: "I should like to say that the Pope attempts to

understand the life of the local church in the appointment of every bishop. He gathers information and obtains advice in accordance with ecclesiastical law and custom. You will understand that opinions are sometimes divided. In the final analysis the Pope must take the decision. Must he explain his choice? Discretion does not permit him to do so."

There have been attempts to broaden the significance of the events here.

All sorts of colourful interpretations have been heard: it was the Pope's birthday, it was Rome's Boston Tea Party. Essentially it confirmed what is implicit in John Paul II's pontificate.

He does not wish to allow individual churches to move faster than the pace of Rome or call in question basic tenets which he believes indispensable. The first is that the Church must be united. The second is that the structure must be recognizable, meaning that bishops must be bishops and

not delegate their authority to others: priests must be priests and the laity cannot usurp their place. And finally there must be clarity in expressing doctrine even if this means disappointing partners.

The great question over the future of the Roman Catholic Church is whether it is moving in the broad historical context towards greater regionalism and local autonomy, or whether this firm-minded and firm-handed Pope will keep that movement in check.

● AMSTERDAM: Asked for his assessment of the Pope's visit to the Netherlands, Mr Raud Lubbers, the Prime Minister and himself a Roman Catholic, told *The Times* his impression was positive, despite the rioting (Robert Schult writes).

Rioting by squatters and other groups with anarchist leanings has little to do with the visit as such. "If Queen Elizabeth had been visiting we might have had the same riots."

Duchy welcomes 'pilgrim of peace'

Luxembourg (Reuters) - The Pope was welcomed by Luxembourg's head of state yesterday as a "tireless pilgrim of peace" when he arrived in the Grand Duchy after his turbulent four-day stay in The Netherlands.

Greeting the Pontiff, who kissed the ground at Findel airport, Grand Duke Jean also described the Pope as the defender of humanity's most

noble causes and the voice of conscience in a troubled world.

The Pope shook hands with some of those who had gathered at the airport, including a group of his Polish compatriots, before travelling to the cathedral of Our Lady of Luxembourg.

At a service attended by the sick, handicapped and aged, he recalled Luxembourg's tra-

dition as a bastion of the Roman Catholic faith.

He urged Luxembourg Catholics to remain true to Mary, the mother of Jesus, their patron saint for more than three centuries.

From the cathedral, he was driven to the palace for a private meeting with Grand Duke Jean and his family. The Pope travels to Belgium tonight.

China sees barriers to exports

Peking (Reuters) - China still faces export barriers in both the United States and the European Community which are blocking further development of trade, a top official said yesterday.

Mr Huang Wenjun, director of the trade ministry's Policy Research Bureau, said that trade with Europe and the US had shown great improvement in recent years but there were still problems.

"One of the main problems is that China's exports to the Community have been somewhat restricted and European products should be more competitive in price and quality to allow China to buy more," he said.

Turning to the problems with the US Mr Huang said: "We appreciate the efforts of the US side (to solve them) but we think it is not enough."

Mr Huang's remarks follow a four-day visit to China by the Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, for a regular meeting of the two sides on trade issues.

He also announced a visit by the newly-appointed Chinese Trade Minister, Mr Zheng Tuobin, to Brussels from May 21 to 24 to discuss similar issues with the Europeans and sign a renewal of a long-term economic and trade development pact.

China's trade with the US reached a record total of \$6.1 billion last year while trade with the European Community was \$5.6 billion.

Juveniles blamed for crime wave

From Mary Lee, Peking

A Chinese official blamed "rampant juvenile delinquency" yesterday for 36 per cent of the crimes committed in Peking. Mr Wang Luosheng, secretary-general of the newly-formed Association for Concern over Juveniles, said the problem was "a direct result of the social chaos during the Cultural Revolution and the invasion of decadent trends from the outside world in recent years."

Although the nationwide crackdown on crime since 1983 had brought about improvements, "juvenile delinquency continues to plague society and causes anxiety among many who are concerned about the future generations of this country". The association was formed, he said, because this problem cannot be resolved by legal means alone. "It is basically a problem of education aimed at preventing crimes and reforming the offenders," he added.

Ironically, children born during the mid-60s and 70s enjoy greater freedoms and opportunities than their counterparts - the Red Guards - did during the turbulent decade of the Cultural Revolution. The difference today, observers say, is that they are no longer filled with revolutionary fervour.

Many are bored and constitute a ready market for the "unhealthy tabloids"

Indonesia revives trade links after 18 years

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

After several months of hesitation, the Government has given the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry the go-ahead to visit China for the first time since diplomatic relations were frozen 18 years ago.

Government sources say the decision, announced by the Cabinet Secretary yesterday, does not signal any imminent thaw in diplomatic relations. It will, however, pave the way for direct trade relations before the end of the year, the sources said.

The chamber of commerce president, Mr Gitosardjono Sukandani, said a team had been selected and would leave soon, but did not specify a date. A memorandum of understanding would be signed between the chamber and its Chinese counterpart in a third country - probably Singapore or Hong Kong - before the trip took place.

Indonesia's trade with China has in the past been carried out through middlemen in Hong Kong and Singapore, and Indonesian businessmen are hopeful of gaining a foothold in the China market for non-oil commodities such as tin, rubber and plywood.

The chamber had been poised to leave for China last month but was delayed when the Indonesian Foreign Ministry suggested publicly that the timing was not right. Mr Probosutedjo, a half-brother of President Suharto, made an unannounced visit to Peking, but said on his return that he had not been representing the chamber.

Direct trade and diplomatic relations with Peking were frozen in 1967.

He has consistently denied prosecution charges that he helped to finance and plan the bombings of two banks and a store owned by ethnic Chinese.

Mr Sanusi, is known to be close to the so-called "Group of 50", a loose organization of retired military officers and civil servants and academics who have expressed disaffection with the Government of President Suharto.

Ex-minister in Jakarta bomb case jailed

Jakarta - Indonesia's former Industries Minister, Mr Muhammad Sanusi, aged 64, was yesterday sentenced to 19 years imprisonment on charges of subversion in connection with his alleged role in the Jakarta bombings which claimed two lives and injured 16 last October (Our Correspondent writes).

He has consistently denied prosecution charges that he helped to finance and plan the bombings of two banks and a store owned by ethnic Chinese.

Mr Sanusi, is known to be close to the so-called "Group of 50", a loose organization of retired military officers and civil servants and academics who have expressed disaffection with the Government of President Suharto.

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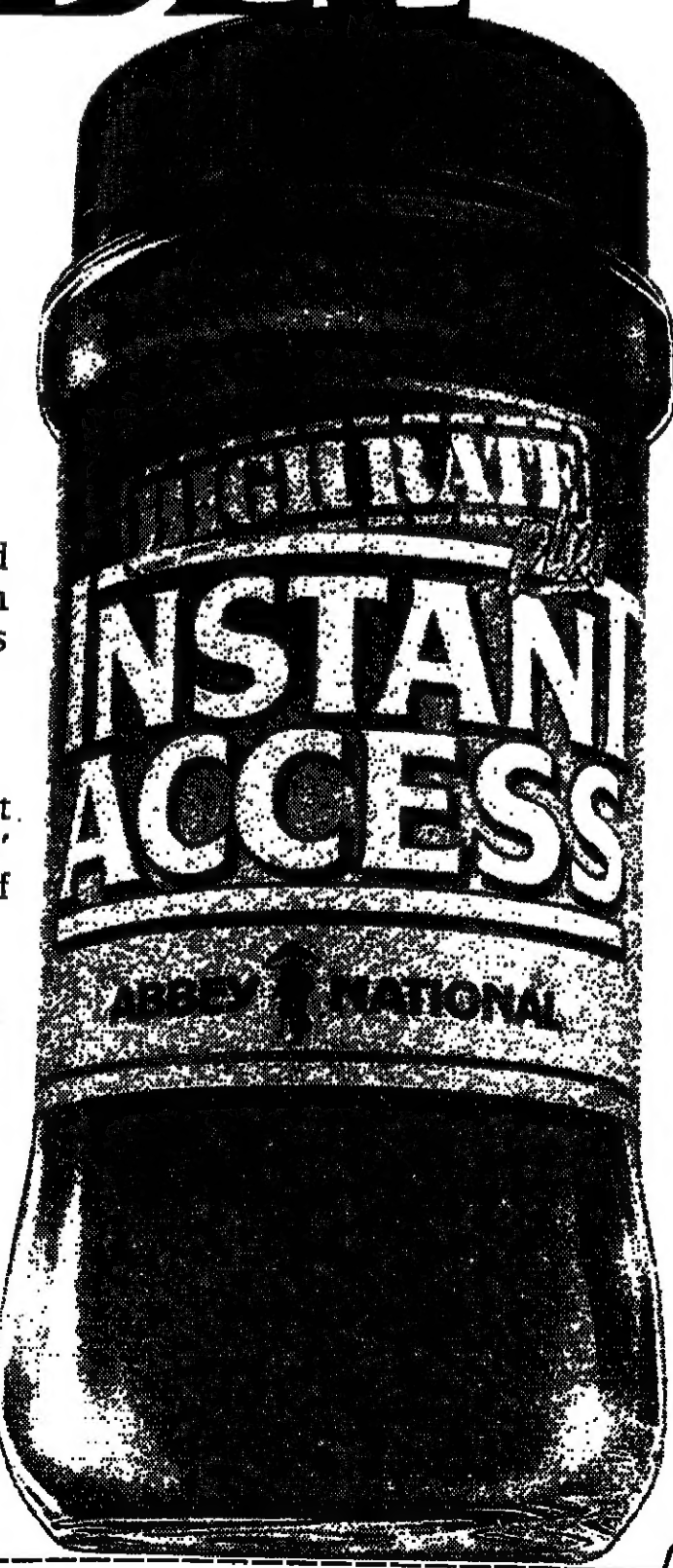
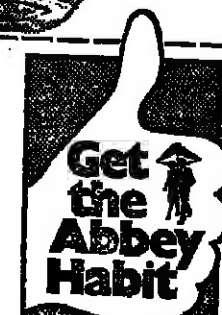
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Czechs jail customs chief in wave of anti-corruption arrests

Prague (AFP) - Czechoslovakia's Director of Customs, Mr. Ladislav Kusy, has been jailed for 40 years for corruption and 250 customs officers including the supervisors of all border posts with the West, have been transferred, dismissed or arrested, highly reliable sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Kusy's conviction, late in January, is the most striking manifestation of a number of related scandals that have provoked at least one suicide and the arrests of an unknown number of people across Czechoslovakia for smuggling drugs, antiquities, hard currency, silver and scrap iron.

The official press has published only isolated articles about arrests or convictions of minor accomplices, without linking the various affairs.

The existence of a relationship between some of the different smuggling cases was disclosed to Agence France-Presse by sources who have access to files on the investigation.

These sources said the inquiry began when Austria told the Prague Government in a very high-level contact that there was a Czechoslovak involvement in a narcotics network, running drugs from Beirut to West Berlin and The Netherlands across central Europe.

Soon after this contact, the sources said, Czechoslovak police arrested three Arabic-speaking smugglers who were preparing to leave the country. The resulting investigation led to the suicide of a doctor in Bratislava, in Slovakia on the Austrian border, and to the arrest of several technical employees at Slovafarma, a pharmaceutical factory where they allegedly refined the drugs, the sources said.

Pursuing the inquiry into how the smugglers had entered Czechoslovakia with impunity, police learned that a number of customs officers were involved in smuggling of a wide range of products, the sources said.

The involvement of the Vitkovice steel plant in Ostrava, near the Polish border, had delivered top-quality steel to West Germany instead of scrap iron, as noted on the bills of lading. This, the police concluded, had allowed someone to pocket the difference in price.

The involvement of the Vitkovice plant was considered very serious, as they tightly guarded steelworks make special steels for the Czechoslovak Army as well as the Soviet Army.

Still more serious, the sources said, were the investigation's findings of large-scale black-marketeering in the Tuzex stores that sell Western-made products for hard currency.

The Tuzex stores do not inquire of purchasers where they got their hard currency - legally available only to authorized buyers from banks for 12 crowns to the dollar - and this situation has given rise to "unofficial" transactions in which a dollar can cost up to 30 crowns.

Envoy resigns over 'soft' Romania line

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr. David Funderburk, the US Ambassador to Bucharest, has resigned, claiming that American policy towards Romania was not tough enough. He is the first ambassador appointed by President Reagan to resign following policy differences.

In a lengthy interview with the Washington Post, conducted in Munich immediately after his departure from Bucharest, he argues that US policy towards Romania, a communist country that is frequently at odds with the Soviet Union, was misconceived and ineffective.

He accused officials in the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency of belittling or doctoring evidence showing Romania's growing ties with the

Soviet Union. Successive US Administrations have given preferential treatment to Romania because it has followed a foreign policy that often diverges with that of Moscow.

In the interview, Mr. Funderburk called for an end to the most-favoured-nation status and other concessions.

Mr. Funderburk was critical of Administration officials, particularly those in the State Department, who deliberately overlooked or ignored evidence which he provided about Romania's growing economic ties with the Soviet Union, the presence of large numbers of non-military Soviet personnel in the country and the transfer of high technology to the Soviet Union which Romania had obtained in the West.

Senate approves more aid to Middle East

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The US Senate has approved \$1.5 billion in emergency economic aid for Israel and another \$300 million in economic aid for Egypt in fiscal 1985.

The Senate also unanimously voted on Tuesday to authorize \$15 million in humanitarian aid to guerrillas fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan or Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The votes were on a series of amendments to a \$12.8 billion foreign aid bill for the 1986 fiscal year beginning on October 1 next.

Approval of the \$1.5 billion for Israel had been widely expected, even though the Administration had delayed formally requesting it because it had insisted that Israel must first take concrete steps towards structural reform of its inflationary economy.

The sum is in addition to \$1.2 billion in economic aid and \$1.8 billion in military assistance already provided by Congress to Israel this year.

The amendment also authorized for Egypt \$82 million for regional programmes and \$1.2 million to help refugees along the Gaza Strip. It is in addition

to the \$815 million economic assistance for Egypt which is also in the bill.

The \$300 million for Egypt is a sign of growing bipartisan Congressional support for the "freedom fighters".

CAIRO: As Israeli and Egyptian delegates opened talks here yesterday on a number of bilateral issues including the disputed border area of Tabu, about 500 people gathered outside Cairo's main synagogue for an anti-Israeli demonstration. (Alice Brinton writes).

Protesters said they had heard reports that Jews would attend a ceremony there commemorating the 1948 founding of Israel. In the Arab world, May 15 is observed as the anniversary of Israel's creation.

There was no ceremony apparent however. The demonstrators held up banners, some of which said in English: "Zionists go home". They chanted slogans which ranged from "Long live the Arab struggle" to "Mubarak, Mubarak". The stand is waiting for you, an ominous reference to the military podium where the late President Sadat was shot by muslim extremists.

Mubarak in Turkey

Ankara - President Hosni Mubarak yesterday became the first Egyptian head of state to visit Turkey, when he began a four-day state visit which it is hoped will result in close political, economic and even military ties in contrast to the former chill in relations (Rasit Gardilek writes).

The official talks between President Mubarak and Presi-

dent Kenan Evren, starting today, will cover international relations.

Official sources, emphasizing that both countries, with Saudi Arabia, were "factors of stability" in the Middle East, expected a joint declaration of support for the representation of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization in possible peace talks with Israel.

How to visit Gibraltar next month

From Our Correspondent Gibraltar

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Gibraltar early next month. He will be the first British Foreign Secretary to do so in more than 13 years.

During his stay, from June 7-8, Sir Geoffrey intends to review developments on the Rock since the meeting in Geneva which led to the full frontier opening by Spain on February 5.

Local politicians have welcomed the announcement of the Foreign Secretary's visit, particularly the Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, who told reporters yesterday that it was "essential" for Sir Geoffrey to assess Gibraltar's situation at first hand.

PARIS: Sir Geoffrey will visit France next Tuesday for a meeting with his French opposite number M. Roland Dumas, the External Relations Ministry announced (AFP reports).

Singapore leftist held without trial since 1966

From Stephen Taylor Singapore

A political detainee has been held without trial in Singapore since 1966 for suspected communist links, the Government disclosed yesterday.

In a rare statement on the use of the Internal Security Act, Mr. Shanmugam Jayakumar, Minister of Home Affairs, indicated in a written reply to Parliament that of more than 100 regime opponents who were rounded up in the 1960s Chia Thye Poh was the last to remain in custody.

The minister added that Mr. Chia had been a member of the illegal Communist Party of Malaysia who had penetrated a local political party, the Barisan Sosialis, and attempted to destabilize the Government through "illegal demonstrations and industrial strikes".

The Barisan Sosialis was the leading left-wing opposition to Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party until its leaders were detained in a crackdown

Irish aid director kidnapped

From Robert Fisk Beirut

At a moment when Westerners in Beirut were beginning to think that the wave of kidnappings against them had finished, gunmen yesterday abducted the Irish deputy director of UNRWA in Lebanon, dragging him from his car in a crowded street above the Mediterranean.

Irish diplomats here were last night still searching for Mr. Aidan Walsh, aged 49, whose UN organization provides for the welfare of tens of thousands of Palestinians throughout the country.

He was travelling to work through the Raouche neighbourhood of west Beirut when his chauffeur-driven car clearly marked with the letters UN and displaying the blue UN flag, was stopped by eight armed men in two cars. Mr. Walsh was dragged from the back of his vehicle while his Palestinian driver pleaded with the gunmen not to kidnap him. At this, one of the



Mr. Walsh: Dragged from car.

men smashed his rifle into the windscreen, and Mr. Walsh was driven away.

Mr. John Rowan, the First Secretary at the Irish Embassy, in Beirut, said last night that no threats had been received against Mr. Walsh and no claim of responsibility for the abduction had been received.

"We don't think it is directed against him as an Irish citizen," he added. "There is no reason to think he has been harmed."

The Raouche district is controlled by Shia Muslim and Druze militias, although it has also been the scene of kidnappings by various other Muslim groups.

Another seven people were killed in the civil war fighting in central Beirut yesterday while there were further calls for Syrian troops to return to the city to restore peace. Mr. Sullivan, the pro-Syrian Christian ex-President said on Tuesday that "only a brotherly, personal and strong military initiative from President Hafez Assad can save Lebanon".

Peace table problem, page 14

Sikh advice: Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, India's Prime Minister (centre), being urged by Sikh leaders in Delhi yesterday to cancel his US trip. FBI agents stepped up their search for two Sikh extremists in America who allegedly plotted to murder him during his visit.

Israel pins hope on austerity package

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In a continuing effort to rescue the Jewish state from its worst-ever economic crisis, the National Unity Government is trying to introduce another severe austerity package which will further increase taxes and cut subsidies on food, fuel and public transport.

Yesterday, as the Coalition Government debated three no-confidence motions in its handling of the economy, official statistics revealed that inflation had jumped by 19.4 per cent during the month of April. It was a much steeper rise than had been expected.

According to senior Treasury sources, the proposed package will include a doubling of the travel tax paid by each Israeli when leaving the country to \$300 (£234).

It is understood that there are deep divisions inside the Government about whether the latest package should include a substantial devaluation of the sheqel, the Israeli currency, by around 25 per cent. Many Israelis have been board-

ing foreign currency in anticipation of such a move.

During a stormy meeting with coalition back-benchers this week, Mr. Shimon Peres threatened to resign as Prime Minister if budgetary measures already approved by the Cabinet are not swiftly transformed into law.

The deputies were warned by Mr. Yitzhak Mordechai, the hard-pressed Finance Minister that every day the new taxes were not approved the economic situation was getting worse. He alleged that budget ceilings and limits and monetary injections were constantly being exceeded.

"Do you think the Prime Minister and I enjoy going to the Americans to negotiate for more money?" Mr. Mordechai asked.

Yesterday, the Government also faced grim statistics in the important field of agriculture. The figures showed that over the last Hebrew calendar year, (October, 1984 to September, 1985) agricultural production had fallen by 2.5 per cent.

Marathon on EEC farm talks

From Ian Murray Brussels

Exhausted EEC farm ministers returned here last night to resume their search for a way past. West German objections leading to agreement on farm prices for the year ahead.

They had broken off their meeting at dawn after trying all night to force Herr Ignaz Kiechle to accept the fact that the Community must agree to a cut in cereal prices this year if it is to slow down production of unwanted crops and, at the same time, pay its bills.

Herr Kiechle, supported by a message sent by Chancellor Kohl, refused to shift from his position that West German farmers had already suffered enough and would not tolerate a cut in prices.

Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian minister presiding, put forward during the night what he called "a final compromise".

This came after a "final compromise" put forward earlier by the Commission. The Italian paper insisted that cereal prices would have to be cut by 3.6 per cent, but was prepared to see this reduction spread out over three years.

Herr Kiechle still insisted that he could accept no cut

Brandt keeps Bonn row going

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Herr Willy Brandt, the Social Democrats' chairman, has said he may have "over-reacted" in comparing Herr Heiner Geissler, the Christian Democrats' general secretary, to Goebbels. But he had only done so, Herr Brandt added, after Herr Kohl had started the unpleasantness by accusing him of "primitive anti-Americanism".

Herr Brandt, then, has stopped well short of an apology. And to the delight of most of Bonn, he has managed to keep going the first good political quarrel after months of rather predictable West German politics.

Despite rising unemployment, the ruling coalition was on course to its re-election in 1987 over the Social Democrats under Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, who seemed to have suffered from being too respectable for the arts of opposition.

This may indeed be what happens in the end. But this week the situation was transformed by the Social Democrats' huge win in North Rhine-Westphalia on Sunday and the emergence, as the likely replacement to Herr Vogel, of Herr Johannes Rau, North Rhine-Westphalia's re-elected Prime Minister.

Suddenly, with victory in 1987 a possibility, the Social Democrats are asking themselves whether there is anything that could cheat them of it. One danger, apart from any hitch in easing Herr Vogel from his leadership in favour of Herr Rau, is an economic revival. The other is "anti-Americanism".

All week the leading Social Democrats have been going to great lengths to prove that they are not the anti-American party. Americans seem no longer to command the popularity here that they did in the years between the Berlin airlift and

Stranded Ghana aliens refuse ships for home

From Richard Everett Abidjan

Forty thousand Ghanaian immigrants have refused to return home on ships provided by the Nigerian Government, Accra radio said.

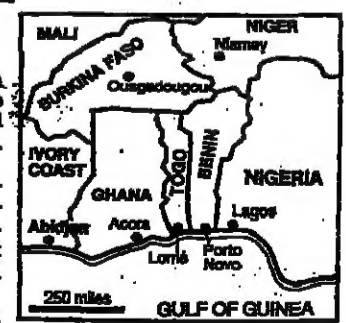
The Ghanaians, whose condition is described as "desperate" are among tens of thousands of illegal aliens left stranded when Nigeria closed its land borders last Friday.

The Nigerian Government has chartered boats to take the immigrants home, and has assembled many of the immigrants at transit camps.

On May 15 Nigeria announced that 700,000 immigrants, including 300,000 Ghanaians, had until May 10 to obtain residence permits or leave the country. The land borders were opened on May 3 and the exodus of people from Ghana, Togo, Benin, Chad, Niger and Cameroon began.

Bottlenecks ensued at the crossings on the Nigeria-Benin border as the Nigerian authorities searched the immigrants one by one. People were only allowed to take out 20 naira (£17) and a few personal belongings. Ghanaians and Beninese officials estimate that no more than 100,000 aliens, mostly Ghanaian, left Nigeria before the Friday deadline.

Since then the border post at Some has been the scene of clashes between Nigerian security forces and immigrants



24 nations press US to lift trade embargo

Caracas (Reuters) - Twenty-four Latin American nations meeting here called on the United States yesterday to lift its trade embargo on Nicaragua and pledged economic efforts to help the Managua Government.

After a protracted meeting of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) which ended after midnight in Caracas, delegates finally reached unanimous agreement on a document condemning the US move as a violation of international behaviour.

The document said: "The adoption of coercive economic measures against any member state affects Latin America's economic security and contributes to accentuating tension in Central America."

Agreement was delayed by resistance from Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to a strong statement.

TEGUCIGALPA: Anti-Sandinista rebel forces, known as the Contras, are abandoning their bases near the Nicaraguan border and dispersing into smaller camps deeper inside Honduras, though it is not yet clear whether the move is being made voluntarily or at the insistence of the Honduran authorities (Alan Tomlinson writes).

A senior Honduran Government Minister says the Army is disarming the Contras but Western diplomats believe the Hondurans are attempting to do no more than move them away from the border where there has been recent heavy fighting.

The Hondurans have become concerned about the consequences for their own security if the Contras are routed by the Nicaraguan Army following the refusal last month of the United States Congress to approve more Contra aid.

STOCKHOLM: President Ortega of Nicaragua began a hastily-arranged trip to Finland and Sweden yesterday in an effort to get support from the Nordic countries in his country's dispute with the United States (Reuters reports).

A Nicaraguan embassy spokesman said Senator Ortega's visit was an attempt to bring peace to Central America despite the imposition of US trade sanctions. "Nordic help is very welcome in this respect", he said.

President Ortega, who is visiting both East and West European countries, was due in Helsinki from Italy last night. He will have talks with President Mauno Koivisto today and Mr. Aho of Finland, the Prime Minister in Stockholm, on Friday.

Right-wing Silesians embarrass Chancellor

Bonn (Reuters) - Chancellor Helmut Kohl will address a rally of Silesian exiles next month, despite an article in their newspaper attacking President Richard von Weizsacker for saying in a speech to Parliament that Hitler started the Second World War, a government spokesman said.

Calling the President's view of history simplistic, Der Schlesier said: "One must wonder how today's President could have ignored the Versailles Treaty (which ended the First World War on terms disadvantageous to the Germans)." It also described British and American war leaders as "warmongers".

The government spokesman said Kohl considered the article "dumb and stupid" but would not scrap his speech to 150,000 Silesians in Hanover on June 14.

Life for killer

Paphos, Cyprus (AP) - A 19-year-old Greek Cypriot, Andreas Soteriou, who slit the throat of Patricia Ashby, a Bradford housewife being raped, when she resisted being raped, was sentenced to life imprisonment after pleading guilty to manslaughter here. The presiding judge said the court was imposing the maximum possible sentence.

Storm chaos

Wellington (Reuters) - Violent winds of up to 90mph tore the tops off houses in New Zealand and coastal residents fled in land from towering seas. The worst storm in more than a decade hit Wellington, cutting power supplies disrupting transport, and forcing the airport to close. Waves up to 30ft high in Cook Strait kept inter-island ferries in port.

All forgiven

New York (AP) - Gary Dotson, meeting on a TV show with the woman whose rape accusations sent him to prison six years ago, said he had accepted her apology and they "shook hands". The woman, Mrs. Cathleen Crowell Webb, who has retracted her accusations, said of Dotson: "He doesn't have the character of a rapist."

600 jailed

Ankara (AFP) - A three-year military trial at Erzurum of 901 members of the Dev-Yol (Revolutionary left) organization for political violence under the former civilian regime ended with one man sentenced to death and more than 600 others to serve between life and under five years in jail.

Paraguay rally

Asuncion (AFP) - About 5,000 opponents of President Stroessner's 31-year-old military regime in Paraguay staged a rally here - calling for an end to "torture and illegal imprisonment". The rally was held on the 174th anniversary of Paraguay's independence.

F20 jet crashes

Los Angeles (AFP) - The pilot of an F20 Tigerhawk jet was killed when a prototype of the Northrop Corporation fighter crashed in Goose Bay, Labrador, while practising for the Paris air show. It is the second Tigerhawk to crash since October.

22 killed in bus

Peking (AP) - Twenty-two people died and 48 others were injured when a bus carrying high-school students collided with a lorry in the south-eastern industrial city of Xiamen, the China Daily reported. The bus overturned and its petrol tank exploded.

Kashmir denial

Delhi (Reuters) - Indian press reports that Pakistani troops opened fire on the disputed border in Kashmir, and that Pakistan lent support to Sikh extremists, were denied by the Indian Defence Ministry and the Pakistani Embassy.

Coffin protest

Manila (AFP) - About 2,000 protesters paraded in front of a police station here bearing the coffins of two victims of the secret police force authorized to shoot suspected criminals. The marchers demanded an investigation into the deaths.

Swedish alarm

Stockholm (Reuters) - Swedish companies issued a warning of serious problems if the 13-day-old civil service pay dispute, which has cut foreign trade to a trickle, is not settled soon.

Frog-leg ban

Dhaka (Reuters) - Exporters have urged the Bangladesh Government to lift a ban on exports of frog legs, but the Government said the country needed more frogs to fight insect pests. The legs of 70 million frogs have been exported each year.

How to avoid getting stuck in the wrong career.

You start at a disadvantage.

Aged 21, or younger, you are expected to pick a career that will shape the rest of your life.

How unreasonable.

After all, would you marry a girl you'd never met? Or buy a house you'd never seen?

It's just as foolish to plunge into a career you know nothing about.

There's not much point in discovering, halfway up the ladder in, say, banking, that you'd rather be making documentary films.

Or serving abroad with the Foreign Office.

Ten years hence, you'll probably have a mortgage and a young family.

It will be, in the words of the song, much too late for goodbye.

First, find out what you're good at.

Ideally, you wouldn't specialise straightaway.

You'd spend your first few years exploring different jobs.

Finding out what excites and what bores you. What you're good at and what you should definitely avoid. (As Somerset Maugham said, only the mediocre are always at their best.)

Above all, you'd discover what you most enjoy doing. Then you'd stick at it.

Unfortunately, with three million out of work, nobody can afford to flit from job to job.

Yet there is no single career that can give you the variety of work experience you need.

Or is there?

We'll coax your talents out of hiding.

As well as soldiering, an Army Officer can find himself tackling unusual jobs.

Making documentary films. Serving with the Foreign Office. Training to be an astronaut. Practising law. Writing books and magazine articles. Leading an Himalayan expedition. Solving land disputes. Teaching degree courses. Conserving wildlife in the Antarctic. Acting as equerries to the Royal Family. Organising disaster relief. Devising computer programs. Building bridges and airfields. Underwater archaeological exploration.

The list could go on to fill the rest of this page.

Think about it. What other career could allow you to develop in so many different directions?

Broadening the mind.

Our work takes us all over the world. Places like Berlin and Hong Kong could be familiar territory.

You would live and work in them, not just visit as a tourist.

But don't expect life to be one long holiday.

You might well serve in Northern Ireland. Or on the tense East/West German border.

We may send you to the snake-infested jungles of Belize. (You'll need a machete and your wits about you.)

Picture yourself trekking out of Kathmandu to pay pensions to retired Gurkha warriors.

Officers serving with the Gurkhas must speak Gurkhali. So we'd teach you.

We could also teach you Arabic, Chinese, German, Russian, Spanish and Swahili. (Not to mention quite a few computer languages.)

Room at the top.

Naturally, we hope most of the young men we train will make their long term careers with us.

But we've had our share of failures.

Several very promising officers have, for instance, gone on to become Prime Ministers.

(Six out of the nine post-war British Prime Ministers served as Army Officers.)

Others deserted us for big business.

(At the last count, the heads of 32 of the top 100 companies in the UK.)

All these renegades recognise the value of an Army training.

So if, after three, five or eight years, you leave us, you will have impeccable credentials.

And a very clear idea of how you want your career to develop.

An advertisement can only begin to touch on the huge variety of an Army Officer's work.

Someone who can tell you more is Major John Floyd.

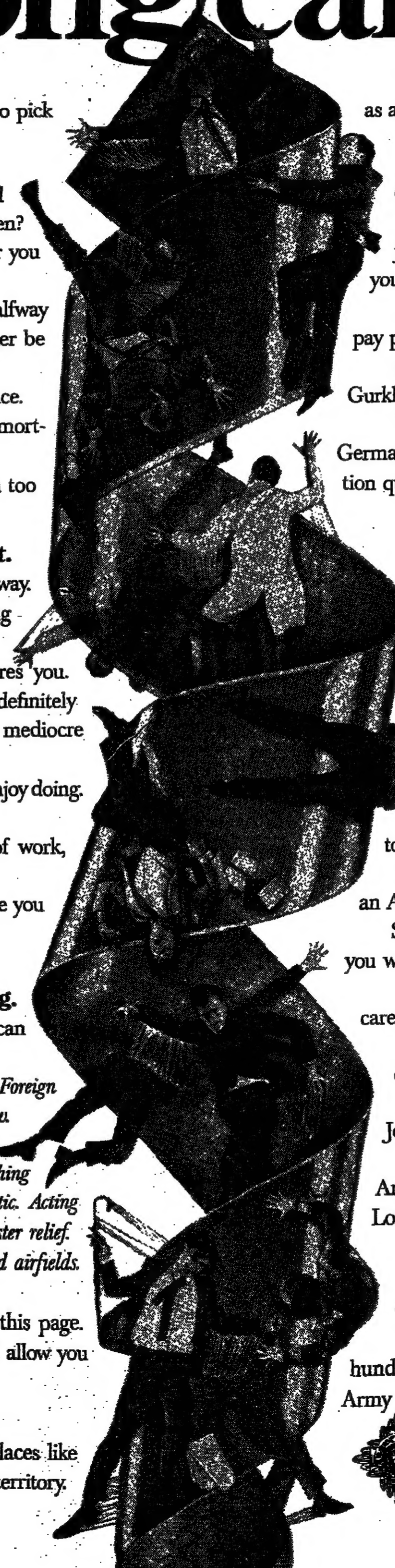
Write to him at Empress State Building, Army Officer Entry, Department A3, Lillie Rd., London SW6 1TR.

He'll want to know your date of birth, where you are currently studying and the qualifications you have or expect.

In return he'll help you get details of the hundred and one careers that await you as an Army Officer.



Army Officer



THE ARTS

Interview: George V. Higgins

A master of classy sleaze, to be read again and again

To Lord Gownie, he is "one of the best novelists alive". He has been described as the Le Carré of classy sleaze and compared variously to Dashiell Hammett, Henry James and, incredibly, Ivy Compton-Burnett. He compares himself to Graham Greene, "but he's not as good as I am". Yet outside a small circle of devotees, the name and the novels of George V. Higgins go largely unnoticed.

"What is important for us Higginsians is to get him read as a novelist", enthuses Lord Gownie who first met him on a mission to Boston for the Northern Ireland Office. "His problem is that he appears in the crime section. That's not what he's really about. He has written about Boston almost as well as Robert Lowell and Henry James. He has a strongly rooted sense of a whole society, from crooks and bar people to lawyers and their broken marriages to the politicians themselves. Above all he has an extraordinary ear for speech which spoils one for other writers".

In his 12 novels Higgins has restricted himself to Boston and its underworld. Time and again, from the publications in 1972 of *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*, he has turned his native city into an ashtray of gunslings, lawyers and cops who try to stub each other out. The action takes place almost entirely in their four-mouthed and very funny dialogue - or, more

often, their monologues, for it takes a lot, usually a bullet, to stop a Higgins character from sounding off about everything under the sun. His latest novel *The Penance of Jerry Kennedy* is no exception. It concerns the life and the troubles of Jerry Kennedy, "the classiest sleaze lawyer in Boston" whose effectiveness as a lawyer is always undercut by his basic Irish-Catholic morality.

Higgins, who sees quite a bit of himself in Jerry Kennedy, talks as he writes, confidently, wittily - and non-stop. "The disability of much current American literature", he says, opening a fresh packet of cigarettes, "is that it is written by college professors sitting on their big fat rusty-dusties who don't know anything about law, politics or any subject in which real people make real livings".

Higgins certainly has that advantage. He and his ancestors before him have never sat long on their rusty-dusties. His great-grandfather was an Orangeman who came to America in the first famine, married an Irish girl and converted to Catholicism. His grandmother came from Scotland, married an Irish Catholic and became a Protestant. After driving a truck for Coca-Cola, Higgins worked as a reporter covering the courts in Springfield. Among the first people he watched in the dock were the Mafia. Fired by the excitement of litigation

he went to law school and in 1967 joined the Attorney General's Office. "In three years I tried 30 major felonies, from bank robbery to murder. It was great stuff", he says grinning at his cigarette. It was also how his ear became tuned to dialogue. As a reporter he had learned how to listen; as a lawyer he learned how, in talking, people "gave away what they didn't mean to. I found out that if I broke their chronological chain of events they would reveal very different things".

Higgins not only transfers this disruptive technique to his fiction (his characters are endlessly hooked into red-herrings), he also depends in this fiction on the spoken word. "I tell what happens through the mouth of someone else because you get not only what has happened, you also get what the character says he thinks has happened - which is not necessarily what he actually thinks. You therefore get an insight into his character and what he is likely to do in the future. I get four for one. I've found out things I can do with dialogue I really believe no one else can do".

Higgins is no aeroplane read. He remembers an old woman in a Los Angeles hotel "who got up and chewed me for the bad language in *Cogan's Trade*. She was complaining about the language, when in that book there's murder, robbery and literally

the most violent beating I could imagine. I told her 'Don't you think you're morally insensitive?' Higgins laughs, but beneath its deceptive wisecracks and violence his dense prose conceals a canny grip of human weaknesses and strengths, and as much affection for his cops as for his robbers. Lord Gownie is accurate in saying that "When you read his books you think of high models and good people".

Higgins continues to be puzzled that people insist his books are thrillers. "I think a crime novel is a novel about crime. Mine are about characters." If he has a weakness, it is that his control over these characters is non-existent. *The Patriot Game* was almost hijacked by Bishop Doherty

and his present novel in progress finds him 335 pages into a rewrite which uses only two sentences from the fourth draft and a main character who did not even appear in the first. "There's a simple test of literature," Lord Gownie concludes persuasively. "It was applied by Auden in his essay entitled 'The Guilty Vicarage'. And that is, do you reread it? You don't reread a whodunnit when you know who's done it but George V. Higgins bears infinite rereading".

The Penance of Jerry Kennedy (Doubleday £9.95) and a paperback collection of three novels (Robinson £3.50) are published today.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Cannes Film Festival

The man with no name rides back into town

A phenomenon of the past decade has been the Americanization of Cannes. There was a time when American distributors, terrified lest the taint of art should forever wreck the box office chances of their films, shunned any European festival pictures were only coded to Cannes where their commercial chances seemed so slim that the defeated merchants feared, they could only be art.

Since then, however, the Americans have invaded Cannes in a big way. American films and American voices are everywhere, in particular dominating the market areas of the festival. In the main competition, 12 out of the 23 films are English-speaking. The French - always Americanophile when it comes to the movies - welcome the invasion with the humility of tributary territories. It is characteristic that even the American critics are not billeted with the rest of the international press corps but reside in splendour at the Carlton Hotel.

Only incurable Americaphilia could explain the presence in competition of Clint Eastwood's

Pale Rider. It is a conscious effort to revive the traditional western, along with the monumental character that Eastwood established in his Italian westerns. Eastwood, who is the star turn in Cannes, says that he personally injected into the script the Biblical elements exemplified in the apocalyptic title.

The film tells the familiar tale of a gold-mining community terrorized by a big, crooked industrial operator, until the arrival of a mysterious, super-heroic stranger energizes them to fight back. The image of the invader-saviour clearly symbolizes a certain view of the American world role, and the message that emerges from the rallying of the community is less that there is strength in unity, as that there is peril in non-conformism.

A political contrast is provided by *The Killing Floor*, a dogged and decent account of the labour wars in the Chicago stockyards in the years around the First World War. Forcibly directed by William Duke, the majestic black actor, it tells the story of one black family whose

head is played by the gifted Damien Leake, recently seen in *The Cotton Club*.

Herbert Babenco's *The Kiss of the Spider Woman* is a Brazilian film, but is in the English language, and depends heavily on American talent. Leonard Schrader wrote the adaptation of Manuel Puig's novel, originally no more than a dialogue in an unspecified setting, and the two main actors, William Hurt and Paul Julia, are American.

They play prisoners in a Latin American jail. Julia is an ardent, uncompromising revolutionary. Hurt is a homosexual imprisoned on moral charges. The revolutionary's first reaction to his cell-mate is revulsion. The film follows the dramas and development of their relationship, questioning what constitutes real madness, as each of them discovers nobility in the other and a different kind of self-respect. The relationship culminates in a brief, touching love affair, directed and acted with wonderful discretion and sympathy.

David Robinson

Television

Talking point

Andrew R. Bell is a self-cured stammerer who now treats the still afflicted for £300 for a week's course at an hotel in his home town, Kirkcaldy. He takes about eight at a time and the advertisements by which he attracts them are of the "Stammer cured or money back" variety. BBC's Q.E.D., produced by Sheila Hayman, followed eight stammerers through a course and reported the results last night, a year after the session.

It seems that half a million people stammer to a degree. No one, apparently, knows why and Mr Bell, restricted by time perhaps from elaborating on his theories, is somewhat singular in his confidence about being able to remove the impediment.

He explained that by the time people came to him they had tried everything and were somewhat sceptical. One knew what he meant while noting that a willingness to pay £300 and a week's hotel bill indicated a residue of hope. There was no doubt about the inhibiting nature of his subjects' afflictions. The main focus was on a Londoner, a fireman, Mr John Harper, an ambitious man reined in by a gagging stammer.

We saw him desperately trying to buy his children some buttermilk. He explained that he had stammered since the age of five. It had social as well as career restrictions. For instance, his favourite drink was gin and tonic but, rather than make himself a source of amusement, he frequently settled for a whisky and dry, which he could articulate less obtrusively.

Mr Bell, whose own voice was deep with evangelical sobriety, took Mr Harper and his fellow-sufferers briskly in hand. "You have been displeased with your speech. You must do everything I ask of you". They must, he said, put their speech in his hands.

What he asked, after some cursory remarks on physical imbalance, was that they should speak, with bodies relaxed, in an "extremely slow fashion". "Good morning Monday," they chorused lugubriously, and so they would acknowledge each day, sounding like records playing at the wrong speed.

Mr Bell got them to order their drinks in the hotel bar in the same deliberate way and to telephone home. All managed an explanation of their vocal pace.

At the end of a week, one, Lucia, managed a coherent, normally delivered and touching speech of thanks with a presentation. Mr Bell stressed that they should keep in touch for at least a year and practise three-quarters of an hour each day without fail.

Mr Harper was demonstrably able to order gin and tonic. We saw him later, equally facetiously, buying his children buttermilk, and performing his duties, now as a leading fireman.

A year after the course, three, including Mr Harper, were speaking fluently, three were making progress, and two were still stammering. It seemed to make a fair case for the Bell method.

Dennis Hackett

Jazz

Mike Westbrook ICA Theatre

This is a heady week for anyone with an interest in contemporary big-band jazz. In Soho, the young men of Loose Tubes are turning Roan's Scott's into a nightly carnival confirming that jazz has both present relevance and years of useful life ahead: ten minutes' walk down the hill, Mike Westbrook is giving the first British performances of *On Duke's Birthday*, the latest of his extended works.

When Westbrook wrote his first long piece, *Marching Song*, in 1967, his orchestra was the Loose Tubes of its day: a bunch of energetic young improvisers with unfamiliar voices and new things to say, searching for a common language. Westbrook gave it to them and has since become, as the billboard says, Europe's leading jazz composer. Eighty minutes long, in five movements, dedicated to the late Duke Ellington and performed by an unusual grouping of 11 musicians (two trumpeters, a trombonist, a tenor horn, a saxophonist, a violinist, a cellist and a rhythm section of

guitar, piano, bass and drums), *On Duke's Birthday* has already appeared in a fine recording, made on its debut a year ago in Amiens. After enjoying that so much, I was puzzled by my own lack of emotional engagement with Tuesday's concert performance. But for a handful of remarkable moments, most of them contributed by Chris Biscoe's saxophones, Kate Westbrook's bamboo flute and voice (in a brief but inspired tribute to Bubba Miley's growling muted trumpet) and Brian Godding's Pink Floyd-esque electric guitar, the journey seemed oddly flat, short on the sharply defined features and exotic foliage one has come to expect from Westbrook landscapes.

Perhaps, though, it was just the stars, or the weather, or even the listener, who could certainly not help but admire the skill with which Westbrook integrated Dominique Pifarély's violin and George Born's cello into the fabric of a jazz ensemble. This week's composer would have smiled on that, and on much else besides.

Richard Williams

Merce Cunningham

Saddler's Wells

Watching Merce Cunningham's ballets it is tempting to think of them in engineering terms, as structures or machines. Every step has a purpose, every movement a reason, there is nothing extraneous, no decoration for its own sake, and although it may not always be easy to relate the individual elements to the final concept, the result is as elegant, as beautifully constructed as a great suspension bridge.

Once regarded as the enfant terrible of the avant-garde, Cunningham at 65 is still using chance elements, electronic music, and many of the other trademarks which made him notorious in the 1950s and 1960s. But perhaps our vision is beginning to catch up with him, because in Tuesday night's programme, part of the American Festival, I was aware of some of the best dancing I have seen all year and dances as beautiful and original as any by Ashton, Balanchine, or Petipa.

Of the three works in the first programme *Pictures* is the only one new to London. Danced to a score by David Behrman for a kind of electronic violin, it is a very quiet, still ballet. The dancers freeze into groups of extraordinary beauty, their bodies making abstract patterns

Dance
Magical Merce

which are silhouetted against the white backcloth.

Cunningham himself makes a brief appearance in this piece and his stiff movements - his feet are now badly affected with arthritis - throw the fluid movements of his dancers into movements sharp relief. This is a ballet of extraordinary beauty, and considerable technical difficulty, marvellously danced.

Duets, which opened the programme, is just that: a series of six duets each with its own vocabulary, and each duet briefly interrupted by the appearance of another couple. The dances are wonderfully varied in style.

The programme ended with *Locals* made in 1979 and one of the oldest works to be shown in this season. Originally choreographed for film, it transfers very successfully to the stage. It uses 14 dancers, the entire company with the exception of Cunningham himself, and contains some intricate fast passages for groups of dancers moving on and off the stage which give the impression that the dance is continuing, out of sight, and

what one sees is simply the section revealed by the proscenium arch.

Costumes and lighting for this programme are all by Mark Lancaster whose use of colour is breathtaking and should be seen by every aspiring stage designer. But then anybody who is interested in contemporary dancing, choreography or music of the highest standard should hurry to Saddler's Wells before the end of the company's two week season.

While Cunningham and his collaborators are ensured of their place in dance history, Solid State Art is presenting a number of aspirants for glory in a two week season at the Bloomsbury Theatre entitled *A Bite of the Big Apple - a taste from America*.

The biggest success of the opening night programme was the New Music Consort which gave a performance of *Third Construction* by John Cage, which employed the widest variety of percussion instruments imaginable. Among the dance items the Gus Solomons Company performed *Pedal Rock* which has some interesting movement Sheila Kaminsky danced a solo, *Natural Postures* which, although I could not relate the content to the programme note, I found enjoyable and inventive.

Judith Cruickshank

Opera
Keep-fit singing classesRigoletto
New Theatre, Cardiff

Rigoletto is an opera hoping to be better than it is, which is one reason why there is so much open pretence in it and so much cause for uneasy laughter as well as tears. One can hardly just take it seriously, unless, as in Jonathan Miller's ENO production, it is subjected to a conjuring trick which converts it into something else. Needless to say, this is not Lucian Pintilie's way in his new production for the Welsh National Opera. Following his circus *Carmen* for this company, he has provided a *Rigoletto* which similarly does nothing to disguise what is tawdry in the work while yet dealing honestly with what is touching. It is, indeed, perhaps a deeper honesty which seeks to



Lyrical: Donald Maxwell (right) as Rigoletto

move our sympathies in response to the work, even to its beleaguered creator, rather than to the characters.

One is, finally, moved not by the misfortune of the jester but by that of Verdi as a conscious ideal slips from his grasp.

If this is to happen, of course, there must be some obstacles to an easy identification with the action, and Mr Pintilie presents plenty. As the orchestra begins, a man who will be Rigoletto walks on, and a black beroped curtain is clamped up: this is one of many occasions where synchrony between stage and pit is used to suggest not that the music underlines the action but rather that the action asks what the music is about. Then the first scene is played as at Trimalchio's feast, in tacky decadence and ironic travesty. One wonders how anything real can take place in this milieu, but Monterone, appearing as a nineteenth-century gentleman, suddenly sobers up the proceedings, so that his abasement can seem as disgusting as it must in this critical production.

In the second act, Mr Pintilie concerns himself at first with an easier target: the bravura aria. The Duke is discovered in a corner of his private gymnasium, stripped to terracotta longjohns, being patted by a masseur in time to the music and attended by boy oedipuses. This is singing as keep-fit.

Later the chorus are on stage to bring food, drink and encouragement to psyche him up for his cabaret. The Aunt Saliccia are obvious, maybe, but

the quick wits of those on stage make it a marvellous moment, all the truer, it must be said, for certain thoroughness in Dennis O'Neill's wholly unabashed Duke.

He is more suave in the third act, which Mr Pintilie situates in a cellar. The crucial duets between Rigoletto and Gilda have thus moved lower as they and Verdi have sought after truth. In the first act they were placed on a balcony, parading themselves in frank artificiality. In the second, they were on the ground floor, with Rigoletto at least still making an exhibition of himself, his plea for pity greeted by applause and flowers from the chorus. Now they sing only for themselves, and the nice musical partnership between Anne Dawson and Donald Maxwell comes into its own. Miss Dawson developing from girl into angel, Mr Maxwell becoming ever more lyrical.

In this act there is also strong support from Wendy Verco's smoky yet smoothly phrased Maddalena and from Sean Rea's sullen assassin. It is altogether appropriate, since the comedy of tragic music is what we are being asked to consider, that the score should be so full-bloodedly projected under Richard Armstrong.

Paul Griffiths

● *Carmen* opens at Glyndebourne on Tuesday, not Monday, as was stated on yesterday's Arts Page.

Concert

Philharmonia/Giulini
Festival Hall

There is solemnity and solemnity. Tuesday night's occasion, a performance under Carlo Maria Giulini of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, was undoubtedly a solemn one. It marked the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Otto Klemperer, who was central to the achievement of both the old Philharmonia and the New Philharmonia, and to begin it there was a brief minute's silence (presumably) in his honour.

But Giulini's performance of the *Solemnis* mass inhabited a world of solemnity which I often wondered if Beethoven would recognize. It was concerned with beautiful sounds, with long legato phrases and deep-felt sentiments. It passed before us like some vast ocean vessel emerging out of the mist, impressing by its sheer sense of bulk but disappearing again (in Beethoven's oddly insubstantial final bars) like a vision which has never quite come into focus.

Beethoven, surely, inherited his sense of solemnity from Haydn, Mozart, and perhaps Schubert - the finest composers whose church music he knew. There is an immense life-giving fervour in the Mass, a juxtaposition of the individual's supplication with a choral storming of the heavens that can often seem incoherent in performance.

Giulini was never incoherent for a moment; it was as if the massive puzzles of the work did not exist for him. But he achieved a broad and even tone only by playing down to a quite unacceptable degree the rough edges, the violent, jangling gestures, the ever-darting thoughts with which Beethoven filled his music. And so the Philharmonia Chorus, prepared by Giulini's old associate Roberto Benaglio, was wonderfully mellifluous in the moments of quiet intensity.

The soloists, who perhaps represent the human race as individuals, were individual indeed. Elizabeth Harwood, Alfreda Hodgson, Siegfried Jerusalem and Robert Lloyd each had strong, distinctive voices and distinctive responses that rarely blended well; but occasionally, as in Miss Hodgson's "Amen" solo, they broke through the mask of Giulini's solemnity.

Nicholas Kenyon

Theatre

Modern Vienna

Measure For Measure
Young Vic

Having evolved through other twentieth century settings on other stages, Shakespeare's Vienna comes fully up to date in David Thacker's production. The city is now run from a boardroom, with a chubby middle-aged secretary replacing the retinue of attendants; and when the Duke takes his abbatial place is filled by a tight-mouthed managerial underling who embarks on the moral crusade in a spirit of mercantile thrift.

This is not a show that goes out of its way to plug any ruling concept. As a low-budget revival of an A-level text, it has two good reasons for not sticking its neck out. Mr Thacker's main decision is to put the company into business suits and PVC macs, and secure lucid, sometimes over-deliberate, delivery; and then leave it to the spectators to spot the connections between our world and a society governed by cold-

blooded contractual obligations with appeals to the repressive values of a former age.

There are, therefore, no steamy evocations of the Vienna's red-light district, and some of the lead performances are decidedly partial. Joanna Foster's Isabella is an uncomplicatedly sympathetic girl, easily moved to tears, but totally short of religious fury and feelings of revenge. Peter Guinness's Duke fatally explains and defends his actions instead of asserting arbitrary authority.

Mr Gillen, however, offers a high-charged perfectly focused study in puritan corruption; and Bob Edwards's Lucio, a white-jacketed playboy in fun glasses who would be equally at home running a massage parlour or hosting a chat show, reconciles all the part's contradictions in a figure drawn straight from the street life of the 1980s. Supporting pleasures include a sildily ironic Escalus (Randal Herley), and an obstreperous Elbow (Roger Watkins) in chesscuter cap and bulled boots.

Irving Wardle

A Bloody English
Garden
The New Vic, Bristol

History accelerates and with it social entropy: the generations are becoming increasingly segregated in terms of habits, perceptions, vocabulary. Two extremes of this fragmentation - a frail war widow living in the resonant past, and an embittered skinhead existing in a very attenuated present - provide the poles on which Nick Fisher has draped his play.

Mike is a born leader of men - though his angrily menacing cohorts in their high rise cherry reds pursue determinedly boyish diversions. We first see them trashing a clump of saplings freshly planted by an optimistic local council, though Mike alone is sickened by the crime. Sentenced to community service, he finds himself clearing the widow's back garden of its accumulated detritus. It gradually transpires that Mike reminds her of the husband she lost in the war. It also transpires that Mike has a heart and a conscience.

It might be easy to be sceptical about all this - it would definitely be hard not to be. This is very much Radio 4 territory and at times the piece does seem to have been designed to assuage the misgivings that older quite properly entertain about the young and unbridled. Whether the reverse was also intended I cannot guess, but I do sometimes suspect that plays like this are constructed from kits.

Parallels between the 1930s and the 1980s are drawn in the thickest felt tip imaginable - fascism, unemployment, you name it - and we are treated to some unnecessary and disruptive flashbacks which include the sinking of a submarine.

Andy Jordan's production features some vividly authentic skinhead group behaviour while the principals, Stephen Jameson and Mary Sheen, do their best with their exchanges. "For so long," she confided, "I've felt I've been trapped by my past." He responds: "We can't have you thinking like this." But, oh dear, that is just what we can and do have.

Martin Cropper



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SPECTRUM

Soldier, scientist and star warrior

General James Abrahamson neither looks nor sounds like Darth Vader. Indeed, the only thing he and the Prince of Darkness have in common is a shared interest in space warfare.

But whereas Darth Vader was the figment of a Hollywood scriptwriter's fertile imagination, General Abrahamson is for real. So too is the "star wars" space defence research programme of which President Reagan put him in charge a year ago.

If the research now being carried out by the US Air Force, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), defence contractors and universities bears fruit, then early in the 1990s General Abrahamson will recommend that the United States should go ahead with the deployment of the first stage of a defensive space "umbrella" which will turn existing strategic doctrine on its head.

Supporters of the "star wars" concept believe that President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), as the project is officially termed, will make the world a safer place and could eventually lead to the eradication of nuclear weapons.

Opponents, on the other hand, fear it could escalate the arms race into the heavens and that the space battles depicted in the film version of *Star Wars* may turn into grim reality. This is what the Russians believe, and many ordinary Americans as well. Although European governments have given the US research programme a grudging nod of approval, many NATO countries feel that such a defence system will create far more problems than it solves.

General Abrahamson, the man in the middle of this political battle of wills, has the unassuming appearance of a cherubic Luke Skywalker. He positively exudes good intent. Aged 51, tall, trim, and quietly spoken, he is the complete antithesis of the caricature image of a Pentagon hawk. It is almost as though he has been chosen by a White House version of "central casting" to emphasize the peaceful intent of the President's space plans.

General Abrahamson does not like the term "star wars" because, he explains, "it projects an image of wartime purpose. The purpose of the programme is very clear. It is to find a better way to preserve the peace, to avoid war."

During an interview in his Pentagon office, General Abrahamson talks about his \$26 billion (£30.96 billion) six-year research programme with all the enthusiasm of a schoolboy explaining the merits of a favourite racing car.

At one stage he produces a series of coloured slides to illustrate the sort of weapons he hopes one day to launch into space. "That's a rail gun. That will be able to fire a solid projectile at 20 to 30 miles per second. This laser must be able to put out 25 megawatts

The Times Profile: James Abrahamson

of power to destroy a target in space 1,800 miles away. This computer, the size of a child's building block, will be able to carry out 40 million operations per second.

General Abrahamson is clearly fascinated by the scientific and engineering aspects of a project which would constitute the largest and most sophisticated technological feat the world has seen.

The long-term goal is to establish a network of permanently orbiting battle stations capable of shooting down Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles shortly after they lift off, or of destroying the nuclear warheads that have separated from their booster rockets and are hurtling through space towards targets in the United States.

To accomplish such a task, General Abrahamson has a relatively modest staff of about 100. Far more important, however, are the scientific resources he can tap at American universities and high-tech plants. Already tens of thousands of scientists are involved in projects which could have applications for a space defence system.

BIOGRAPHY

- 1933 Born Williston, North Dakota.
- 1955 Graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Commissioned into US Air Force.
- 1961-64 Assigned as spacecraft project officer on the "Vela" nuclear detection satellite programme in California.
- 1964-65 Service in South-East Asia, flew 45 combat missions.
- 1966 Graduated from air command and staff college at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.
- 1967-69 Trained as astronaut for the Air Force's manned orbiting laboratory programme, which was cancelled in 1969.
- 1969-71 Served in the White House as member of the National Aeronautics and Space Council.
- 1971-73 Director of the "Maverick" air-to-ground missile programme.
- 1974-76 Inspector-General of Air Force systems command.
- 1976-80 Director of the F-16 fighter programme.
- 1981-84 Associate administrator of NASA in charge of space shuttle programme.
- 1984 Director of Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) organization.

The general seems genuinely enthusiastic about the prospect of British and other European scientists taking part in "star wars" research, even though some of his Pentagon colleagues do not share this view.

"I have worked with most countries in Europe and I know what's going on there. We can use their talents," he says. As he talks a team of French scientists in an adjoining office discuss the possible use of lightweight French mirrors for space-based laser guns.

However, General Abrahamson feels the political benefits of Europeans joining the "star wars" programme are more important than the technological ones. "If we decide to go ahead with the deployment of a space-based defence system, it is very important that our allies know exactly what is involved and are a part of the project."

The general is one of a new breed of US Air Force officers who are as much scientists as they are servicemen. In fact he likes to describe himself as a "technologist" and confesses to a frustrated ambition to be an astronaut - which he almost achieved until the US Air Force's manned orbiting laboratory programme was scrapped in 1969.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), he served as a combat pilot and a test pilot before becoming manager of several key air force weapons programmes, including the F-16 fighter. Between 1981 and his appointment as director of the SDI organization last April, General Abrahamson was in charge of NASA's space shuttle programme - a task that not only required great technical know-how but also considerable political skills in navigating funding requests for the shuttle programme through Congress.

There is little doubt that General Abrahamson owes his job as much to his ability to communicate the concept of "star wars" as a political ideal as to his technical know-how.

Much of his time during the past year has been spent talking to congressmen, scientists and other interested groups in an attempt to persuade them that it is worth spending \$26 billion of taxpayers' money on researching a project which might not actually work or might be scrapped by a future administration.

He also has to counter arguments that a space defence system could upset the delicate "balance of terror" between the US and the Soviet Union that has prevented the outbreak of a nuclear war for the past 40 years. The Russians have tied progress in the new Geneva arms talks to the US abandoning its "star wars" programme - and many



Americans feel the US should do just that.

General Abrahamson has proved a skilful advocate of space defence largely because he believes - fervently - that this offers the only way to break out of the nuclear arms race based on a suicidal doctrine known as "mutual assured destruction".

"I am convinced that 'The Force' is with us," he jokes, using a term from the *Star Wars* movie to support his belief that public opinion is swinging towards SDI.

His argument in favour of "star wars" is essentially a moral one. A system based on one superpower's ability to blow the other to smithereens is immoral. A non-nuclear space-based defensive system on the other hand, which can destroy missiles before they hit their targets, could eventually make intercontinental ballistic missiles redundant. That would be one giant step for morality.

"What we are really talking about is a revised deterrence strategy, one that is more in keeping with the value system of the Western world," General Abrahamson says.

"Many people are afraid of the nuclear age. You find it in the way children say, 'well, maybe we will never grow up.' You see it in the way anti-nuclear protesters express their unwillingness to continue to live with this nuclear gun pointed at their heads. So we must find a system whose primary purpose is to protect."

Although a workable space defence system is still a long way off, General Abrahamson is convinced the US and the Soviet Union can switch from a system of deterrence based on offensive weapons to one based on defensive ones if both countries are prepared to cooperate. But it is up to the Russians to prove their sincerity, by showing they do not wish to dominate the world, he adds.

"If the Soviets are really only interested in protecting their society and their own people's lives, if they are willing to stop using nuclear blackmail, then we ought to be able to proceed on a fairly straightforward transition to a defensive system."

"But much has to be done before that. Lasers, neutral particle beams and kinetic energy weapons must be tested to see which are most practicable for space warfare. Ways must be found to lift massive battle stations, weighing 50 tons or more, into space. Laser-aiming mirrors must be perfected so that they are capable of directing beams at targets thousands of miles away in space."

Even such a "star wars" enthusiast as Abrahamson admits there is no hope of devising a "super weapon" that will guarantee the US's security.

"There's no such thing as a perfect defence. What we've got to do is devise a foolproof system as possible to defend ourselves against the single most dangerous weapon that man has produced, the nuclear ballistic missile."

If he can do that, then General Abrahamson will have taken a big step towards making the world a safer place and - as in the film version of *Star Wars* - "good" will have scored a victory over "evil".

Nicholas Ashford

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: ASTRONOMY

Is anything out there?

Astronomers have always wondered if there are planets circling other stars. We have some tantalizing hints that this may be so but no definite proof. For the last few decades we have observed that some small stars follow a wavy path across the sky, which was thought to be due to the gravitational influence of giant, unseen planets. In 1983 an astronomical satellite called IRAS discovered a ring of debris around the bright star Vega, which many believed could be associated with a planetary system.

Two recent discoveries strengthen the belief that there really are other planets in space. Astronomers have found a small, peculiar body in orbit around a nearby faint star called VB8, and a disk of dust and ice has been found around the star B Picoris. The disk extends some 40 billion miles from the star and is an estimated 100 million years old. It could be similar to the cloud of debris that once orbited the young Sun and out of which our own solar system formed.

Pyramid power

Theories about the astronomical alignment of Egypt's pyramids abound. One of the most popular is that the main passage into the great pyramid of Khufu at Thebes was built so that the pole star, then a faint star in the constellation of Draco, could shine down it. If true this would have been a remarkable feat of engineering.

Now, however, a better explanation has been proposed. The passage is inclined at just the right angle for limestone blocks to slide over granite when lubricated by water, dust and olive oil frequently used by the ancient Egyptians. Computer analysis of the orientation of the passageway now indicates that the pole star of 5,000 years ago did not shine down it.

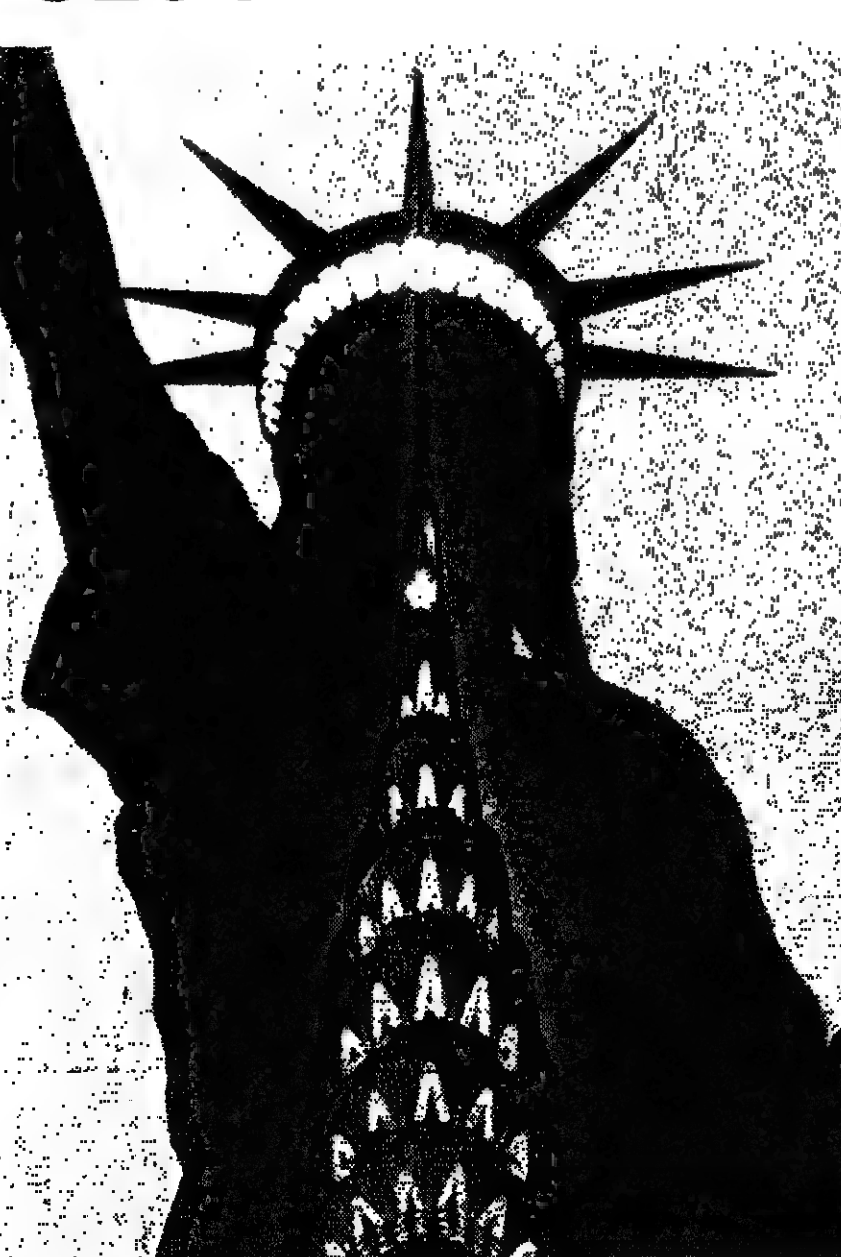
A Rosat future

Planning and construction is underway of the exciting Rosat astronomy mission due for launch from the space shuttle in 1987. Rosat is a West German-led mission with involvement by the US and Britain. It will carry into space two telescopes to survey the entire sky sensitive to light of very short wavelengths. Such a sensitive survey of this type has not been carried out before and it is hoped that 100,000 new objects will be discovered.

Einstein is OK. A recent experiment has confirmed yet again Einstein's remarkable hypothesis of the expanding universe. From this we can imply that at some time in the past everything - all matter, space and even time - had its origin in a cataclysmic explosion called the big bang. One of the most important measurements we can make is to find out how fast the universe is expanding and determine what astronomers call the Hubble parameter. A US team recently observed several images of a distant object called a quasar, whose light had been split by the gravity of a much nearer galaxy in a "gravitational lens". Because of the varied brightness, researchers were able to measure the time delay between the two pairs of light and estimate the Hubble parameter. Their result confirms that no revision of the scale of space is needed.

David Whitehouse

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Honest, your honour, I did it

The doorbell rings, a policeman calls:

Denis Herbststein

is rudely awakened

by a dawn arrest

When the bell rang at seven one winter's morning it could only have been the postman, unable to stuff the gardening catalogue through the letter box. If I'd thought it was the *Watch Tower* people I'd have put on my dressing gown. But on the doorstep were PC Emery, accompanied by WPC Anderson, and waiting in the car I was to learn in a while, a third member of the redoubtable Kentish Town constabulary.

"Are you Denis Moritz Herbststein?" "I am." "We have a warrant for your arrest in that you failed to attend court to answer a charge of speeding."

Now this is a respectable Highgate thoroughfare, where coppers are rarely seen, never heard. "Come in," I said, hitching up my maroon tracksuit pyjamas.

Mr Emery sniffed the blood-red carpet. He had the air of having been rounding up delinquents all night. "You will accompany us to the station and there we will grant you bail."

The house was beginning to stir. From high up mum inquired about her tea. Tom, three years, peered through the bannisters. Nanny Nicky, newly-arrived, shoved her ear against the bedroom door waiting to hear the worst about her employers. "But look, I paid it, I'm almost certain I sent a cheque, or wrote to the clerk of the court pleading guilty. Why didn't he phone me, the number's in the book?"

Monday July 4, 1983, I had notched a painstaking 39 runs for *The Observer* in the annual outing against the *Mail* on Sunday, had sunk a celebratory half pint and departed the clubhouse at Teddington. Not enough for the breathalyser but, at 47mph along the Albert Embankment, a little too much for an impoverished London borough.

As the law required, I had presented myself and my driving licence at the nearest police station and offered to pay a fine there and then. "Sorry, you just wait for the summons." Which duly arrived some months later, advising me to appear in the Horseferry Road magistrate's court on a date in December 1983. I was going to be out of the country for the whole of the month, so I wrote to the clerk... or did I write, or send an open cheque maybe? It was so long ago that one this dark February morning with the central heating pattering on I couldn't be sure.

"I have a letter, hold on a moment," I said and sped up

the stairs to launch a frenzied search of my files, found nothing, put the ladder up to the loft, nothing, was urged to come down and take my medicine. I had located the air ticket to Harare, dated November 30, 1983. But no letter, certainly no record from my cheque stubs of payment of a fine.

"Denis, they say it doesn't matter about the letter, all they want to do is take you down and bail you." Two flights down, jauntily, aggrieved. "You know, I really take exception to this. They have my number in the phone book, why do they have to wait more than a year, waste my time, the police's time..."

I would come in my car so they wouldn't have to bring me back. Emery and Anderson left the house. I waited a permissible length of time, warned Tom to keep quiet about this at the Montessori, stepped out casually into the still-sleeping street - to find my car door lock frozen. What could I do but climb into the coppers' conveyance. No lace curtain quivered.

I was bailed to appear at Horseferry Road court the following week, then released on my own recognizances.

Over the next 10 days I prepared my defence, emotionally and legally. I'd insist on giving evidence on oath, swearing that I'd phoned the clerk, done what was required of me. My driving days stretched back many years, with only the occasional mishap; the latest, a slow motion head-on collision with a plumber's van on a farm road in Sussex last summer. Nothing criminal, somebody always ready to insure, no

drinking behind the wheel, always clunk-clunk.

Yet having lived in this country for many years, I still wasn't sure how seriously my offence would be viewed, seeing that three policemen had been necessary to bring me to justice - one more than for Ronald Biggs.

The trial was a typical English understatement. Nobody wanted to swear me on oath. The magistrate and his female colleague looked like a couple at my old tennis club who were always roped in for making the tea. And I wasn't even asked to explain my non-appearance last time, let alone prosecuted for the offence.

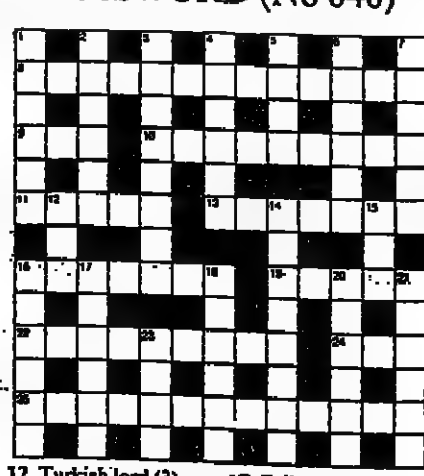
"How do you plead to the charge of speeding?" "Guilty, your worship. But can I plead mitigation?" (I did not spend five years in law school for nothing). I pulled a newspaper cutting out of my pocket. "I wish to refer the court to a case this week in which Viscount Linley, Princess Margaret's son, was fined £45 for driving at almost 100 miles an hour going through a red light and then failing to produce his driving licence. Could the court please give me a smaller fine for my much less serious offence?"

The tennis club tea brewer portrayed a hint of patriotism. "We cannot take notice of cases in other courts. Fined £25 and three points on your licence. Next case please."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 646)

- ACROSS
- 8 Message (13)
- 9 Make mistake (3)
- 10 The same (9)
- 11 New Zealand native (5)
- 12 Gratiified (7)
- 16 Arranged in tables (7)
- 19 Turned over (5)
- 22 Foot (9)
- 24 22nd Greek letter (3)
- 25 Pig-neck joint (4,3,2,4)

- DOWN
- 1 Holler (6)
- 2 Rudimentary state (6)
- 3 Enforced by law (8)
- 4 Align (4,2)
- 5 Gap (4)
- 6 Zodiac fishes sign (6)
- 7 Bent (6)



- 12 Turkish lord (3)
- 14 Make suspension (6)
- 15 Female sheep (3)
- 16 Soft felt hat (6)
- 17 Exile (6)
- 18 Fashioned anew (6)
- 20 Military area (6)
- 21 Awkward (6)
- 23 Film spoof (14)

SOLUTION TO No 645

ACROSS: 1 Frigid, 4 Tights, 7 Ruth, 8 Opponent, 9 Trespass, 13 Arm, 16 Isle of Purbeck, 17 Dry, 19 Palisade, 24 Juliette, 25 Zebu, 26 Oddity, 27 Instil.

DOWN: 1 Fork, 2 Interplay, 3 Droop, 4 Tapis, 5 Gone, 6 Tunder, 10 Scoop, 11 Appal, 12 Sorts, 13 Amendment, 14 Make, 15 Wind, 18 Round, 20 Annoy, 21 Icon, 22 Fiji, 23 Full.

150 من المجلد

BOOKS

Exotic warfare: English solitude

FICTION
Philip Howard

THE WAR OF THE END OF THE WORLD
By Mario Vargas Llosa
Faber, £9.95

CRUSOE'S DAUGHTER
By Jane Gardam
Hamish Hamilton, £8.95

FIRES
By Raymond Carver
Collins Harvill, £8.95

MY GRANDFATHER'S GRANDFATHER
By Laurence Lerner
Secker & Warburg, £8.50

Out of Latin America always something new and extravagant and astonishing in fiction. *The War of the End of the World* is a vast, fantastic, flawed prodigy of a novel of a very unEnglish sort. It is based on real events towards the end of the last century in the backlands of North-Eastern Brazil, where a ragged Messiah led an army of beggars, prostitutes, bandits, and other walking-wounded of the world to found an apocalyptic Utopia in the wilderness. They thought they were founding a libertarian citadel, without money, without masters, without politics, without priests, without bankers, without landowners; a world built with the faith and the blood of the poorest of the poor. The new Republic took a different view. It thought that they were trying to restore the monarchy with English money and English spies. And after three murderous campaigns, it eventually wiped 40,000 of them off the face of the wilderness.

The structure of the book is as complex as the underbrush of the scrub forest, into which the freedom fighters vanish like men from the vegetable kingdom. You get intricate versions of the same event, and a piece in the four-dimensional crossword is filled in 500 pages after the first reference. The characters are like stock figures from an epic: the Bandit turned Hero; the General called César; the Scottish Robespierre; the Peasant Girl turned Holy Mother; and the short-sighted journalist who breaks his glasses and sees the horrors as shadows.

And there is a full supper of horrors, from innumerable throat-slittings to more than enough cutting off of penises and sucking them in the enemy's mouths. When the armies of the Republic set off rattle-snaking into the murderous mountains for the third time, you wonder whether this is not unbearably too much of blood and battles. But you keep reading because of the vitality, towards the inevitable Masada-like ending, and because of the rich intellectual argument about the roots of revolution. Vargas

Llosa gives all sides a fair about of the argument, and presents characters from the very simple to the very sophisticated with understanding. The English translation by Farrar, Straus and Giroux Inc. is occasionally irritatingly anachronistic with its happenstances and every which ways. But even in translation this is a thunderous novel.

If that is a wild jungle canvas, *Crusoe's Daughter* is a subtle English watercolour. It is an extraordinary coincidence that within a year we should get two splendid novels built around a classic novelists built around a classic. This is Robinson Crusoe's parrot, not Flaubert's, and the heroine is in the centre of the stage doing the narrating instead of sidling shyly on when nobody is looking. Little Polly Flint aged six is dumped in a lonely house on the North-East coast by her sea captain father to be brought up by two holy aunts, their ghastly friend, and a

creepy maid. Father promptly drowns, and Polly is marooned for long life in the gaunt house as irrecoverably as Robinson Crusoe, who becomes her hero and her obsession.

The loving girl learns to live without love. The clever girl learns how to live with books instead of the intellectual companionship. And you do not have to share her passion for Robinson Crusoe as a novel (I prefer Flaubert, more interesting characters) to be moved by the parallel between the much-enduring man who learned to live in solitude without going mad, and the way that women have almost always had to be, on an island. Both World Wars cut off hope of escape. But Polly, more troubled by sex and drink than her hero, picks herself up, and survives, and finds a sort of peace as an old lady, because she has the courage and the resourcefulness of Crusoe. I thought it was touching, terribly sad, funny; a smashing novel.

Raymond Carver is unmistakably American, from the wrong side of the tracks, down among the television suppers, the domestic crises, the blue-collar boozing, and the people frayed at the edges. The stories are sometimes mysterious, but always painfully realistic slices of life. The voice telling them is usually that of a middle-aged, working-class, defeated American. On the one occasion he tries a woman narrator, she still seems to me to speak with a man's voice. They may not sound much fun in summary, but they are jolly good, because they ring true.

My Grandfather's Grandfather was born in 1800, says grandfather. He and Jeremy, the narrator, and daughter/mother live in Clapham today, and talk about the past obsessively. Grandfather went to South Africa as a young man, belonged to the Communist Party, married an Afrikaner. The contrast between past and present, young and old, memory and the future are quite intriguing. This must be the first sensitive novel about homosexuality and Afrikanerdom.

The Acts of Saint Anthony

James Fenton
on Early Christians
and depraved Romans

THE KINGDOM OF THE WICKED

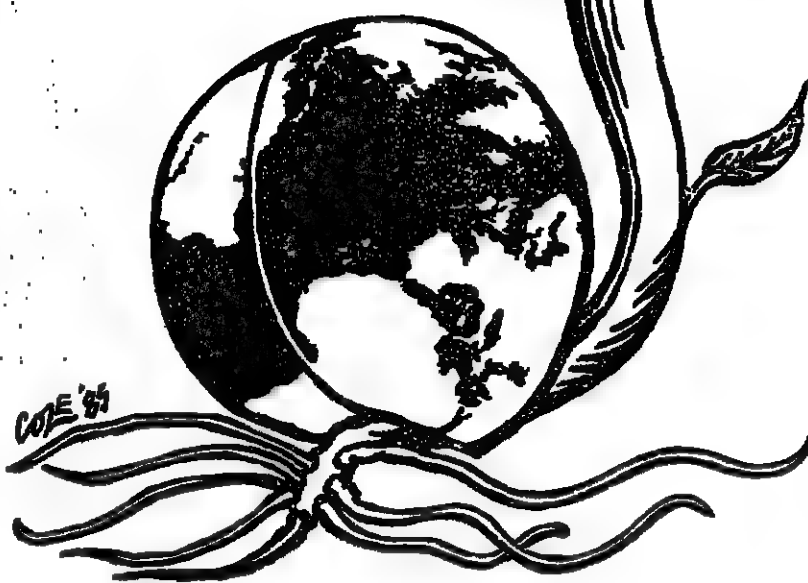
By Anthony Burgess
Hutchinson, £9.95

This is a very peculiar performance. Mr Burgess tells us in a note that when he embarked on the script of a television series he is in the habit of composing a literary work first. He writes the poem "Moses" before the series *Moses the Lawgiver*, the novel *Man of Nazareth* before the series *Jesus of Nazareth*, and the novel under review "partly for its own sake, and partly in anticipation of AD". Perhaps it is reassuring to learn that a novel has been composed at least partly for its own sake. We are told that the "amount of research that goes into a popular television series is not clearly to be seen in the finished product, which has to aim at great narrative simplicity and the conscious elimination of elements which would appear only to the scholar or the reader of fiction". So, all that learning was burning a hole in his pocket, and he decided to put it on display in a novel.

But even then Mr Burgess could not be sure that we would understand quite how seriously he had taken his research. Fied he not, after all, consulted his authorities in the original tongue? Was he not deeply indebted to the Graeco-Latin edition of the *New Testament* published in Graz and furnished with an *Apparatus criticus* by Augustinus Merk S.J.? This too had better be said, and at the same time the reader should be warned that the fictional narrator, a Jew writing in demotic Greek, makes interpretations, falsifications, and errors which are not the fault of Mr Burgess, they are deliberate. So that on the one hand this is a very learned piece of work, and on the other hand it is unreliable.

All this self-conscious framing of the fiction may seem very modern to a writer of Mr Burgess's generation, but it gives me the pip. Why should the reader of a novel not be entitled to the same consideration as a television viewer? If it was necessary to do all that research, why not the scaffolding of the scholarship have been dismantled before the fiction was opened to the public? What is served by all this swank?

Certainly not the story. When the Apostle Peter escapes from prison, he seeks refuge at house of a girl called Rhoda. Rhoda is scared. "She still takes you for a Fravashi," says her mother. "A what?" says Peter. "It's a Zoroastrian term I find useful. Not quite an Angel, not quite a Ghost. A Fravashi. Touch her, go on, hug her, kiss her, show her you're real." Peter has a go, but the girl screams. Her mother remarks: "A good girl but silly. Her name means rose but she doesn't smell like one." I think the last remark is supposed to contain a



joke reminding us that although the fictional narrator writes in the reign of Domitian, the actual author has read his Shakespeare.

This is the proleptic style. Listen to it again: "Peter, on his prison pallet, had, though proleptically a saint, no such glow." A trick of Mr Burgess's - and it helps to impede the reader's progress - is to put the clauses in a slightly awkward order. One must not trust the content of the sentence to absorb the attention. Style, in a proleptic novel, is, though fools may rail, the big chess.

There are many passages where the author shows his skill at imitating the feeblest pornography:

She seized him with inordinate appetite. The next hour was consumed in a remarkable variety of embraces and penetrations, she was succubus and incubus, more and rider. They left the bed for the floor, the wall, even for the edge

of the open casement, and even then she was not satisfied, though Gaius Silius thought she must grow hoarse with her screams of attachment. Back on the bed, she achieved at last the consummation of her need and her lovely face glowed with a rapture only to be described as saintly. This is, all of it, quite disgusting.

Yes indeed it is disgusting, but you have to see what is happening here. We are to remember that the fictional narrator is an aged drunkard who suffers much from the weather. Whenever we are faced with a passage of sex 'n' sadism, the brain of this fictional narrator gets overheated. Then he sees that what he is writing is rubbish, or not funny:

Whipped, Matthew said: "We'll have to sleep on our bellies tonight, lads. All laughed at this typical piece of Gallican fortitude, humour, whatever it was."

The construction of the novel leaves no hostages to fortune. In the second page we are told by the narrator.

My Greek is not the tongue of Homer or Archylus but a sloppy ungrammatical Sabur lacking still salt and tending to a saccharinity which sets my teeth on edge. This property is not in the writer but in the language. I could have written in Latin or even Aramaic....

Is this supposed to be a way of telling the reader that Mr Burgess could have written a good novel, but decided, for linguistic reasons, that his narrator's account must be badly written? The question then arises, why have the narrator at all?

The story to be told leads from the crucifixion of Christ to the persecution of the Early Christians in Rome. It is interleaved with an account of the wickedness of the various emperors from Tiberius to Domitian, scenes about which the narrator must be supposed to know from hearsay. In other words the narrator is not a true participant in the story - he is, for the most part, your old-fashioned omniscient narrator, no more, no less. It is not he who leans heavily on the *Acts of the Apostles* for his story, it is Mr Burgess, but the effect of this leaning is to remind one how much better *Acts* is than the book under review.

I may sound scholarly of Mr Burgess to remind us that demotic Greek of the period is not a highly prized literary medium, and yet for all its modesty it does seem to have given us some eloquent and influential books. More durable than anything in, say, the highly prized literary language of Alexandria.

If one is not convinced by Mr Burgess's use of the narrator, or by his language games, there remains the potentially absorbing subject of the early days of the Christian mission to the Gentiles. But again, as his use of the proleptic style indicates, the author's concentration is not wholly on his subject. Just as the novel is written "partly for its own sake", so the subject-matter is chosen partly for its own sake.

The narrator is interested in the depravity of the Empire. He believes that "literature ceases to be literature when it commits itself to moral uplift, it becomes Moral Philosophy or some such dull thing", and there seems to be a choice in the narrator's mind - either go for the depravity, or cease to be an artist. The choice is false (no doubt Mr Burgess would say that's entirely the point) and it wastes our time. The Christians make their journey from Jerusalem to the depravity of Rome. Rome appears to destroy them, with a little help from Vesuvius, and the narrator is left feeling entirely pessimistic about this world and the next. Mr Burgess tells us he does not share the narrator's pessimism. How exasperating for him to have spent so much time creating him; and how exasperating for us. If only the author had been more frank and said: "Don't expect anything much, this is just a spin-off from a television series," we could have ignored the book, gone back to our firesides, and resumed our browsing through Father Augustinus Merk.

The art to kill by accident

THRILLERS
Tim Heald

THE CROCUS LIST
By Gavin Lyall
Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95

Major Maxim, sometimes but not often known as "Harry", is beginning to edge towards Smiley status: an instantly recognizable running character with warts we love to know. Not that he is much like Smiley in other respects. He is action man - aptly named since he is shockingly trigger happy.

The text for this tale, is provided by an old SOE pilot, according to Maxim and others on a course. She explains patently that there are two sorts of assassination. One is a form of publicity stunt; the other is elimination of a carefully chosen target. In the second place it may be most effective if the death looks like an accident.

A short while later Maxim is on duty at a ducal memorial in Westminster Abbey attended by the President of the United States. There are shots in the Abbey but they miss the President and hit a junior minister instead. The obvious assumption is that this is a failure but what if that was the assassin's intention all the time? Discuss.

Intelligent and superior stuff this from an author who suddenly seems to have become galvanized into steady production after a maddeningly

intermittent earlier career. If he keeps this up the new Lyall may become as much of an animal event as the new Franks.

● The Long Journey Home, by Michael Gilbert (Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95). I had my doubts about this when the "very beautiful girl" turned up at the end of chapter two and I was seriously worried a page later when she turned out to have a "generous mouth". My fears were ill-founded, however. Not once that I could see did Mr Gilbert mention the Oval Office nor anyone called Boris. Instead he had given us a rattling yarn in Buchanan vein with contemporary spin.

His hero is a New Zealander in his early forties, presumed dead in an aircraft but actually walking round Italy fixing up tractors for the peasantry. He is a retired millionaire computer whizz gone native by the name

of John Gabriel Benedict. Suddenly, by an astonishing coincidence, he happens to run foul of the computer giant to whom he sold out a year ago. The villains who run this outfit are a couple of four-letter men who were once subalterns together in the Irish Guards, and they appear to be in bed with the Mafia, the Vatican, and the Union Cors.

The hero's revenge is well earned and ingenious. I would have stopped a page earlier and edited out some of the veraciously detailed dialogue. In most respects this is a model thriller from one of our most accomplished senior professionals.

● Freefall (Macmillan, £8.95). In non-fiction life Tony Geraghty is an expert on the SAS, terrorism, the latest lines in parachutes, and things that go bang. He knows what a lightweight Armalite rifle can do, particularly when fitted with an M-203 grenade-launcher. Even more important he has a first hand grasp of the way tough commando-style soldiers behave and talk. Here two of them go off the rails and hijack an orchestra and a ladies' choir on the tarmac at Oslo airport. This seems a fairly deft thing to do especially as the hijackers' demands are remarkably half-baked - the release of every single prisoner in Walton Goal, repeal of the licensing laws, and all Fleet Street journalists required to do an honest month's work every year. They want money too, which is a mite more plausible, and they appear to be working entirely on their own which is less so.

Still it's authentically tough stuff most of the time and in the face of any cowering Mr Geraghty would doubtless say, as his senior hijacker does: "Don't give me that crap. You're not dealing with a novice."

True enough that a biography is about chaps, but as regards the Wordsworths it is an advantage to know the terrain of Somerset and Cumberland, their actual ups and downs, in relation to the spiritual ups and downs of Dorothy and William. This meticulous account of Dorothy's devoted, selfless life errs, if it does, by leaving her on a kind of flat darkling plain, as if she had never been to the top of Scafell Pike or the near bank of the Stryx. But the authors have done what only the best biographers do: they re-create living people.

This has entailed the boiling down into a very readable narrative of a formidable mass of facts. It is not that a vast speculation has failed (as to the case of some biographers), but that a vast agglomeration of facts has been set into order and supported with particular honesty. This is a great feat, qualified only by the quibble that there are still a few too many exact dates, and cast of relatives and friends whose entrances and exits can sometimes be bewildering. (Maybe a family tree would have helped?)

The authors are a bit guarded about Dorothy's curious affinity with William's poetic genius. They approve of the *Journals*, which of course can do no more than hint, but the hints have been blown up into theories of the worst academico-meritocratic sort. You cannot refute these by a dignified reserve, but

Woman greater than she knew

Patric Dickinson

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH
By Robert Gittings and Jo Manton
Oxford, £1.50

LETTERS OF DOROTHY WORDSWORTH
Edited by Alan G. Hill
Oxford, £9.95

where the authors don't know, they do say so; there is no flagrant taking of sides à la Strachey. There is some quality in the Wordsworths themselves which enters into their true scholars, like Ernest de Selincourt, Helen Darbishire, or Mary Moorman, and prevents, in its old meaning, anything shallow or showy. The Gittings have this.

It is a relief to have a real Dorothy presented. She was not a prepossessing woman, but one having unique gifts of loyalty, affection and trust (which are amplified in her letters). She was ingenious but no fool; forgiving and understanding. Nowhere do the authors make this more properly plain than in their presentation of her coping with William's love for Anneite Vallon, and their daughter Caroline. Dorothy knew, accepted, and wanted to help. There is an invariable asexual tenderness in her. She loved children, she loved gentle Mary Hutchinson whom William and Dorothy had known since childhood; and then Mary came as a wife to Dove Cottage.

As a girl, Dorothy had found in novels "love is sickening". She was, as it were, the heard anything but a glacier creek in the cupboard. Sometimes one is apt to think of Brother William and Sister Dorothy in a sort of convent-cum-guest-house, sleeps 3 to 15. She had an

intensive regard for family - (who wouldn't after the Wordsworth "childhood"). And the sudden drowning of their young brother, John, on the peak of success in the East India Company, was a dreadful blow

to William, as to her, almost mortal. But the round of baking, scrubbing, sewing, cooking, went on what ever the ferment in her head; and the precarious feeding, nursing, and making of children's clothes, or shrouds. She and Mary bore it, and it wore her out. The authors make no bones about this. William was cosseted. All the copying she had to do, as well as everything else, so that S.T.C. could take a sheaf of William's poems to Malta! She wasn't particularly Christian, though she manifested more virtues than many more pious people.

How she did it all is amazing! She was small, only 5ft 11in, and the only person she could look down on (and did) was the even more diminutive, meat-

de Quincey. Her teeth collapsed; she grew to dislike and despise Coleridge. She agonized about lack of money. Yet she and William lit candles to go out and see what was growing in the garden. Her fantastic energies finally failed and she died, doddery, probably the authors think (with medical evidence) of Alzheimer's disease. Why the Christians make their journey from Jerusalem to the depravity of Rome. Rome appears to destroy them, with a little help from Vesuvius, and the narrator is left feeling entirely pessimistic about this world and the next. Mr Burgess tells us he does not share the narrator's pessimism. How exasperating for him to have spent so much time creating him; and how exasperating for us. If only the author had been more frank and said: "Don't expect anything much, this is just a spin-off from a television series," we could have ignored the book, gone back to our firesides, and resumed our browsing through Father Augustinus Merk.

Professor Hill's admirable selection of the letters is concomitant with the Gittings' biography, which is much better than admirable, but it means jumping from one to the other and back to see who-is-who. In the last of William's Duddon Sonnets, boring as they are, is the great line "We feel that we are greater than we know." I am sure Dorothy never did. But she was.

"Only 96 out of 800 O-level students of Eng. Lit., in a recent study, said they'd read any more poetry after leaving school. I'm surprised the figure is as high as that. But some people will say anything to please."

READ AND INWARDLY DIGEST

In this week's Times Educational Supplement Fay Weldon attacks the colonisation of writers for the profit of examiners, and proposes the abolition of literature exams.

Also this week - Reviews of the latest reference books in Art, Astronomy, Butterflies, Birds, Building, Education, English (AUS, US, and British varieties), Fish, Flowers, French (and French slang), Geography and many other topics.

THE TIMES
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The drama of revolution

Edward Mortimer

SHAH OF SHAHS
By Ryszard Kapuscinski
Quartet, £9.95

There have been many books about Iran and its revolution: some journalistic, some accusatory, some apologetic, some scholarly.

This one, though written by a journalist (he claims to have covered 27 Third World revolutions), is essentially a literary work.

Not that it is a novel - not a complete one anyway. The author holds that "you can write a novel about a man, but about a crowd - never", and this, despite its title, is about the crowd much more than the man. But it does read like the raw material for a novel: notes of conversations, descriptions of places, objects, events, people, interspersed with Tolstoyesque generalizations about the tide in the affairs of men.

Alternatively, if we read it as history, the only comparison would be with Carlyle. Mr Kapuscinski is not your modern historian, content to manipulate the drama of events from behind a screen. He climbs on the stage himself and wanders about apostrophizing the actors, picking up the props to examine them, tapping the scenery and then turning to address a soliloquy to the audience. In fact one of his literary *troups de force* uses the metaphor of the theatre to tell the whole story of the Shah and the revolution in three short pages.

book hoping for a factual biography of the Shah or history of modern Iran. Some of the "facts" in it are wrong, though they may represent an important mythic truth in the sense that they were told to Mr Kapuscinski in good faith by Iranians. The history that people believe may be more important to our understanding of the revolution than the history that really happened.

What the book tells you is what Iran felt like under the Shah and during the revolution - a necessarily subjective enterprise but to me, at least, much of it rings true.

Mr Kapuscinski has no illusions about the post-revolutionary regime. He knows that "those who have brought down a dictator often act, in spite of themselves, like his heirs" and that the Shah himself "inherited an existing tradition". And he gives the last word to Mr Ferdousi, a carpet-merchant who, having passed all his life in the familiar intercourse of art and beauty, looks upon the surrounding reality as if it were a B-film in a cheap, unswept cinema.

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YOU'LL BE SURPRISED.

WALL STREET

May 14	May 13	May 14	May 13	May 14	May 13
AMF Inc	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
AMR	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Alcoa	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Alcoa	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
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Early gain for shares

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shares were holding on to a nominal gain in moderate early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up about 1 1/4 points. About 600 shares showed gains with 570 down.

Mr John Brooks, first vice president at Robinson-Humphrey Company, said that despite the lack-luster performance of the market he continued to be bullish.

He was impressed with the Standard and Poor's index and New York Stock Exchange index both hitting new highs this week and he expected the Dow average to push through 1,300 soon. It could be at 1,400 by the end of next month, he said.

IBM was up 1/4 at 128. General Motors was at 66 1/2, up 1/4. General Electric was at 59 1/2, up 1/4. AT&T was at 23 1/2, up 1/4.

Bethlehem Steel was up 1/4 to 16 1/2. The company said it is increasing the price for re-inforcing bars by 3.9 per cent.

Among other steel issues, US Steel was at 28 1/2, down 1/4. Armco was at 24 1/2, down 1/4. Inland Steel was at 22 1/2, unchanged.

COMMODITIES

EXCHANGE		
Futures in the past month;		
Cotton and corn		
In pounds per metric ton;		
rice, oil and sugar in \$		
per metric ton		
Q & W Agreement and Q & W		
January		
ALUMINUM	21.98	0.00
COFFEE	72.00	0.00
CORN	72.00	0.00
COTTON	72.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL	72.00	0.00
DIESEL OIL	72.00	0.00
ETHYLENE	72.00	0.00
HEATING OIL	72.00	0.00
IRON	72.00	0.00
PROPANE	72.00	0.00
STEEL	72.00	0.00
TEA	72.00	0.00
WAX	72.00	0.00
WHEAT	72.00	0.00
Q & W Agreement and Q & W		
ALUMINUM	50.2	50.0
COFFEE	50.2	50.0
CORN	50.2	50.0
COTTON	50.2	50.0
CRUDE OIL	50.2	50.0
DIESEL OIL	50.2	50.0
ETHYLENE	50.2	50.0
HEATING OIL	50.2	50.0
IRON	50.2	50.0
PROPANE	50.2	50.0
STEEL	50.2	50.0
TEA	50.2	50.0
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STOCK MARKET REPORT

American brokers at Bridon meeting starts bid talk

Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Bridon, the wire rope maker, had unusual visitors at its annual shareholders meeting yesterday, causing quite a stir. Three American stockbrokers listened to the speech from Mr Jack Laird, the chairman and other attenders came away with the impression that the Americans were there to represent trans-Atlantic interests. As a result, the market later heard tales of a stake being built up by US buyers, with jobbers bracing themselves for action in the stock.

There is plenty of material with which to build hopes of a bid from America, and analysts were quick to latch on to the idea. Bridon has pushed hard into a highly competitive market in North America, and now has about 15 to 20 per cent of US wire rope business. That places it in the top three producers in the country.

Trading profits throughout the group is substantial, and analysts believe, and on fundamentals alone Bridon looks a worthwhile "buy". Quiller, Goodison, the broker, reckons the company can make profits of £20 million this year, against a total of £14.5 million in 1984. That puts Bridon on a prospective p/e ratio of just under 7, a cheap investment for anyone. And for any predatory Americans, Bridon looks a positive bargain. Market men believe a buyer would get the company for a total bill of about £20 million.

Expect action soon at Control Securities, the property group, where Mr Nazam Virani, the chairman of Belhaven Brewery, is moving in as chairman. The company has acquired Saudi backing and is expected to reorganise its property portfolio, concentrating on UK investments. The shares held at 38p yesterday, 5p off their 1985 peak.

But Mr Graham Beswick, a finance director of Bridon, thinks such talk is stretching reality. "The City adding two and two and making five, I believe the presence of those US brokers signals nothing more than genuine investment interest," he says.

"We are not aware of any stake accumulated, and we do keep an eye on our share register".

In the meantime, the Bridon share price showed a modest 2p gain to 139p at the official close of business, but some late buying was reported.

Equities, as measured by the FT-SE share index, scaled new peaks again yesterday. Index, based on 100 blue chips, surged 15.9 points to 1,342.4 points. Since trading commenced on Friday it has advanced 36.1 points.

The FT 30 share index just missed what is becoming an elusive high. It closed 10 points higher at 1,022.3 points its best level since it achieved its

highest ever 1,024.5 points in January.

The success of the British Aerospace share sale, keen institutional demand and a crop of cheerful company statements helped the market higher. But Government stocks experienced a quiet day with falls of up to 1/4 at the medium and long end of the market and short-term stocks little changed.

British Aerospace gained 5p to 425p and the partly paid rose 2p to 247p.

Associated Dairies rose 4p to 158p as 27 million shares were placed by Sprimegour Vickers, the broker. The stock came

The oil-paid shares of British Empire Securities and General Trust began trading this week at about 1p. This reflects the difference between the recent rights price of 28p and 29p market price. There are hints that some of the big US stock market players may be lurking in the wings. Even so, the oil-paid could be a highly-gearred way into what will be a London springboard for the Dallas-based William K. Woodruff & Co. Woodruff is destined to end up with at least 25 per cent of the equity. The fully-paid shares make their bow on June 3.

from Morgan Grenfell, the banker, which acquired them as part of the Asda merger with MFI Furniture Group.

Distillers Co., the spirits group, rose 5p to 298p. The company, which owns 4.9 per cent of Bank of Scotland, has decided not to be to take up its rights entitlement.

Trusthouse Forte lost 5p to 148p as one broker delicately shaved its profits forecast. Imperial Group continued to flutter on Howard Johnson sale stores and rose 2p to 196p.

Drug company shares got a shot in the arm from stock market talk, with Glaxo Holdings and Fisons claiming much of the attention.

A visit to the broker, James Capel, on Tuesday paid off for Glaxo, the leading drug company's shares rising a steady 30p to 1225p through the day. Sales of the group's anti-ulcer drug Zantac continue to go well in America, apparently taking 45 per cent of that market in March.

As a result, Mr Robin Gilbert, the analyst at Capel, has upped his profit forecast for the year to June from £425 million to £450 million, putting Glaxo on a prospective p/e ratio of about 15 - below the usual star grade for the company. Last year Glaxo produced pretax profits of £256 million.

Glaxo has also been able to obtain a 10 per cent price increase in the US for Zantac, which is firmly established as the world's number two best-selling drug. Smith-Kline Beckman, of the United States produce the number one, Glaxo's great rival Tagamet.

There has been some concern that another entrant to the anti-ulcer medicines market - from Yamanouchi, the Japanese producer - will halt the rapid growth in Zantac sales. But Mr Gilbert, who has followed Glaxo and its fortunes closely, believes Tagamet is more likely to be hurt by the Japanese rival.

Fears of competition from Japan certainly appear to have been discounted in the Glaxo share price - to the extent that even Yamanouchi's present state of presentations to British institutional investors and analysts has had no noticeable effect in the market.

At Fison's the cause of a 10p rise to a share price of 313p had less substance. Market men heard tales of a new wonder drug from the group, but it seems they were talking again only about the anti-asthma product which Fisons has been known for many months to be preparing.

The source of market excitement looks to have been a recent medical industry meeting in America, where the upcoming market was mentioned. Market men were also considering ideas of the effect of a share flotation for the Wellcome Foundation, the massive private drugs group. Thoughts are that an issue of only 20 per cent of Wellcome shares - will leave demand unsatisfied, especially since the company will undoubtedly go into the FT-SE share index.

As a result, institutions will need more drug sector shares to achieve a proper weighting of their portfolios.

Cadbury Schweppes eased 1p at 160p. American investors, through Morgan Guaranty Trust, now account for 8.7 per cent of the capital.

BTR responded to its £142 million American tyre sale and optimistic noises at the yearly shareholders' meeting with a 18p gain to 757p. Glyndwr rose 6p to 198p on its shareholders' meeting and Pilkington Brothers gained 8p to 301p.

It is unusual for leading brokers to issue circulars about small companies but Enary, the financial services to garage group, which has just announced peak profits of £801,885, is likely to feature soon in three such broker missives. One will be from James Capel and Company, which regards the shares (about 18p) as attractive. Mr. Neil Blackley, an analyst points out that under the chairmanship of Mr Lionel Alton, earnings per share have increased sharply. He is forecasting profits of £950,000 in the present year.

Ahead of figures next month, Consortium bid hopes continued to influence W. H. Smith and Son, up 8p to 230p.

Debenhams experienced another active session with an

early decline arrested by some keen buying.

At the close the shares were down 1p at 306p with the Burton Group, which has yet to finally remove its hat from the bid arena, 2p lower at 468p.

On the "real" takeover front Peek Holdings lost 3p to 24p as its bitterly contested bid for Energy Services and Electronics failed by the proverbial whisker. ESE fell 3p to 94p.

Oils were helped by Ultramar's 75 per cent profits advance. Ultramar rose 8p to 335p and Shell 10p to 710. But Burmah Oil, with its approach from Heron International still creating attention, fell 6p to 285p.

Bid talk again set share prices in the foods sector moving. United Biscuits says on the list of possible bidders for Imperial Group, and the UB price rose 10p to 138p. Regent Macintosh, which was Tuesday's choice for an offer from Imperial, gained another 4p to 440p.

Bank's Hovis MacDonagall shared in the rush of speculative business, rising 8p to 160p, but there was bad news for Hillards, the food retailer, which fell 29p to 381p as its takeover hopes faded.

UB was also influenced by discussion of its rights issue; market men firmly decided that the near £100 million cash call has gone well.

Grafton continued to enjoy its favouritism with the analysts, rising another 6p to 214p, and Sears Holdings, which pleased the City with a £175.2 million profit figure on Tuesday, put on a strong advance, rising 5p to 98 1/2p.

Christie International, the auctioneering business, took a knock from weakening of the dollar, a source of a substantial chunk of profits for the company. The market trimmed 17p off the Christie price, to 576p.

Grand Met rises to the challenge

What do generic cigarettes, fitness kits, West Germany and milk have in common? Not a lot is the answer, apart from the fact that all four are problem areas for Grand Metropolitan. The fall-off for Grand Met in cigarettes, in particular, affected this year's interim profits knocking about £15 million off the previous year's £147 million instead of boosting it by the same amount.

The argument for bears is that no group with such a predilection for high gearing - now around 54 per cent of equity - can afford such setbacks, especially when the group's position in several key consumer markets is less than dominant.

But it is worth pointing out that the balance of expectation in the City about Grand Metropolitan is now changing. A year ago, analysts were shocked to hear of the problems. Now they are enthusing about the capable management response to a changing set of imperatives.

Even after yesterday's 10p jump in the share price to 318p, the prospective p/e is only around 10, so any buying interest has a reasonable safety net. It also has the support of an attractive spread of quality earnings.

During the first six months of the year, hotel profits moved ahead by over a fifth to £10.6 million, while the Wines & Spirits division chipped in a handsome £68.6 million (£59.1 million). Despite Bass's bid to take over the UK pub world, brewing profits were unchanged at £30 million.

A small rise in the dividend to 4p is underpinned by group hopes of pushing gearing down by rebuilding reserves.

Commercial Union

Commercial Union, the troubled composite insurance company, reversed its recent form yesterday by announcing first quarter figures which were, in some respects at least, better

than the market had expected. As usual, the United States operations dragged the results down, but the underwriting result in Britain somewhat surprisingly improved, limiting the overall pretax loss to £17.5 million, down from £8.4 million in last year's first quarter.

Although the weather in Britain was bad last winter, CU has escaped with fewer claims than it did a year earlier, when wind caused heavy losses. And although motor claims are still rising, CU was not hit nearly as badly in this sector as General Accident, for example, clearly was. Part of the reason was a reduction in the amount of CU's motor business and some success in raising its premium rates. A drive to reduce expenses through staff cuts also helped.

Luck seems to be the main explanation for the relatively light fire losses when fire claims in Britain are reaching record proportions. The result was that last year's first quarter operating loss of £10.5 million was converted into a small profit of £3 million.

In the US, however, the operating loss continued to deteriorate sharply, from £10.3 million to £31.7 million as claims on several types of commercial business increased again.

The most interesting aspect of the US result was the dramatic effect of CU's new policy, announced last year, of cutting out the least profitable areas of business. It has terminated whole lines of new business, such as commercial special risks, and has cut back ruthlessly its network of agents, producing a drop in overall US premium income of 28 per cent. Given the continuing tightness of the US insurance market, the speed of this reduction is surprising.

The wisdom of it is also questionable. Since the fall in premium income has exceeded the company's efforts at cost-cutting the expense ratio has

deteriorated. And although the decision to reduce US Business was taken when markets were extremely bad, CU now insists - in common with other insurers - that premium rates there are rising fast, particularly in commercial business. On the face of it, CU appears to be damaging its own recovery potential.

This has not deterred the stock market, CU's shares advanced another 5p to 231p after the results were announced.

London & Northern

Yesterday's preliminary statement from London and Northern Group added very little to the fountain of knowledge about the company's performance in 1984 and its prospects for this year. With dealings in the new rights shares still in progress there was a legitimate reluctance to expand too much on the document which accompanied the £14 million fund raising exercise announced last month.

Pretax profits of £18.4 million were £400,000 ahead of forecast and well up on the £15.5 million recorded in the previous year, although the figures were flattened by a full 13 months' contribution from the United Medical Enterprises acquisition. Sadly, the same kind of advance could not be repeated at the earnings per share level, where the increased acquisition restricted the rise to 12.3p from an adjusted 11.8p.

The dividend increase of 9 per cent was therefore not surprisingly pitched somewhere between the rates of earnings improvement of 4.2 per cent and profits growth of 18.7 per cent. With L&N regarded as firmly as ever as a yield stock the future dividend policy has added importance.

The shares are yielding around 9 per cent and although this figure has been higher it still has its attractions. These may not be quite so obvious to the company as to the income

funds and there is no doubt that L&N would like to see a little more by way of capital growth. Quite where this is going to come from remains to be seen.

The company insists that it is moving away from its traditional reliance on the construction industry into the more glamorous areas such as health and oil service support. The transition is not, perhaps, as orderly as L&N would make it out to be. Although overseas construction profits were reduced in 1984 that reflected a failure to obtain work rather than a conscious withdrawal from the industry.

This year L&N could make around £22 million at the pretax level but it is only the yield on the shares, up 1 1/2p at 79p, which provides any kind of attraction.

Gilts

The small flora and fauna in the gilt market garden of delight continued to bloom yesterday as the low coupon mediums put on a net 1/2 point relative to the rest of the market.

Traders apparently are buying Gas 3 per cent (990/95) in the hope that it is an "easy terms" way into the British Gas flotation. A similar inverted logic seems to lie behind enthusiasm for Redemption 3 per cent (1986/86). The stock was issued in 1936 as compensation under the Tithe Act, and just £41 million is outstanding.

Meanwhile, yesterday's low key announcement by the authorities that part of the gilt sale and repurchase facilities are to be renewed until early June implies continuing, albeit reduced, money market pressures this month.

The authorities stand a sporting chance of containing these, assuming they refrain from tapping the market. Whether they need to do this in the context of buoyant £M3 growth recently, remains to be seen.

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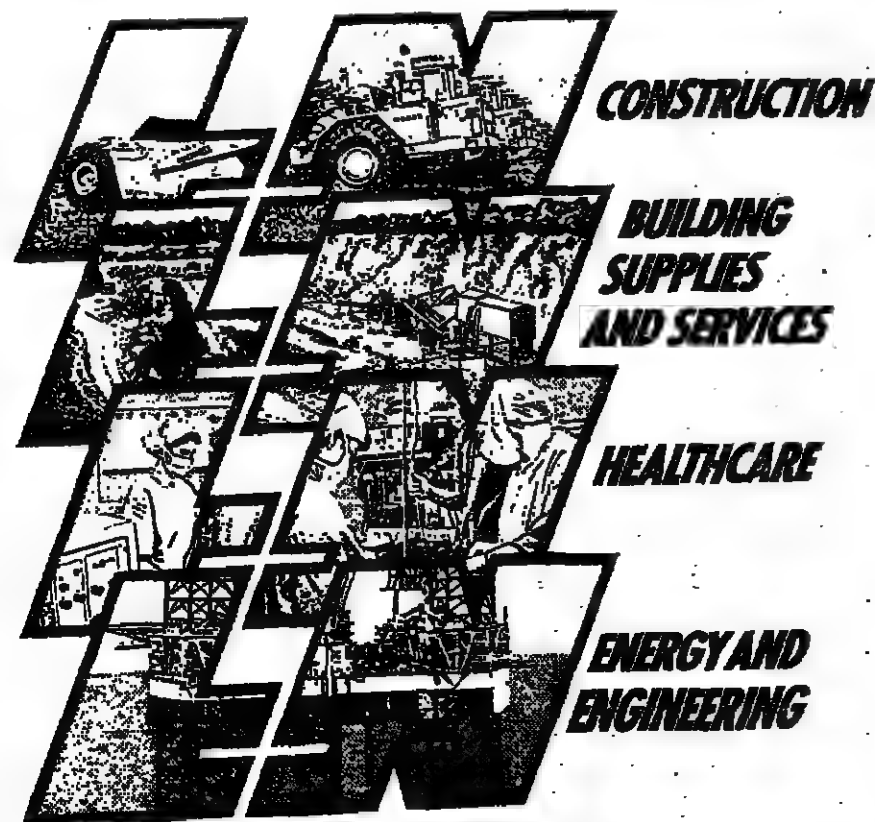
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LONDON AND NORTHERN RECORD PROFITS IN 1984

- Pre-tax profits £18.3m (1983 - £15.5m)
- Total dividend 4.9p (1983 - 4.5p)
- Earnings per share 12.3p (1983 - 11.8p)
- Major acquisition of Rockville Crushed Stone Inc. in USA in May 1985
- Satisfactory start to 1985 to which Rockville expected to make material contribution

The above comprises an abridged financial statement subject to audit. The annual accounts will be posted to shareholders by 10th June 1985 and copies will be obtainable from the Company at Essex Hall, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JD

LONDON AND NORTHERN
Essex Hall, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JD Tel: 01-836 9261

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio and check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Buyers return

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13. Dealings End, May 31. Contango Day, June 3. Settlement Day, June 10.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
PortfolioDAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000Claims required for
+37 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	Year ends on
1	Anglo Siam	
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
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1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985

1985	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Price	Change
1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985

0254-53272

Chancellor denies crisis in manufacturing trade deficit

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, yesterday denied that Britain's deteriorating trade position in manufacturing represented a crisis. He also hit back at recent big business criticism of the Government's economic policies.

Mr Lawson was giving evidence to the Lords Overseas Trade Committee. At the end of last month, Lord Weinstock, the chairman of GEC, and Mr John Harvey-Jones, the ICI chairman, criticized government policy towards manufacturing industry in front of the same committee.

The Lord's committee is examining the sharp shift into deficit of Britain's non-oil trade, and the way that the Government's policies may have contributed to that shift.

Last year, there was a non-oil trade deficit of £11.4 billion. That compared with a surplus of £1.2 billion as recently as 1980.

Lord Aldington, the chairman of the committee, said that the majority of the evidence

received, totalling around 200 submissions, suggested that "something fairly near a crisis exists in the situation that has developed over the country's manufacturing balance of trade".

The Chancellor said that he did not regard the situation as a crisis.

He listed four reasons for optimism on the balance of payments. Oil self-sufficiency would last until the end of the century, he predicted, and the balance on non-oil trade would improve in response to a decline in the real exchange rate. In addition, the rapid build-up of overseas assets would generate future earnings, while the services sector continued to boost its overseas earnings.

The committee asked about the point raised by Lord Weinstock, in earlier evidence, that cuts in overseas aid would hit exporters.

"Lord Weinstock is in the business of extracting money

from the Government and he does so on a large scale", Mr Lawson said. "I don't think he is in any position to complain."

He accused Lord Weinstock of "colourful hyperbole" in describing a future in which the economy would be dominated by the services sector.

Mr Lawson also rose to Mr Harvey-Jones's challenge. Asked about the decline in the real trade surplus of the chemicals industry, a point that had been made to the committee by the ICI chairman, the Chancellor said businessmen "always begin by bleating and moaning".

Mr Lawson grew increasingly irritated during the two-hour session, and Lord Aldington made it clear in his summing-up that he had failed to satisfy the committee that the Treasury was sufficiently concerned about Britain's manufacturing decline.

Members of the committee are to visit Japan, Germany and France before delivering their report.

Minister admits gas veto may hit supplies

By Our Energy Correspondent

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister, has admitted that the Government's veto of the £27 billion contract under which British Gas was to buy gas from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea could cause supply problems to the gas industry in the 1990s.

He said yesterday: "We do freely acknowledge there is a possibility of a supply-demand gap emerging."

However, he told the Commons Energy Select Committee that the gap would be so small that the British Gas problem could be solved by importing a small amount of gas from Norway or Holland.

He added that he did not feel Anglo-Norwegian relations had been harmed by the Government's cancellation of the contract.

He said that the Norwegian Government was disappointed but rejected the suggestions made by the Labour MP, Mr Hartlepool, Mr Ted Leadbitter, that "some of us think the Government should have kept its nose out of the trough".

The wider implications of the contract made it right that the Government should have a view and was also acting on suggestions made by this committee that we should be involved in such major decisions."

Mr Buchanan-Smith told the committee that the recent government upward revision of natural gas reserves in British waters - almost equal to the 7 trillion cu ft that British Gas wanted to buy from Norway - had mainly been confirmed last year after new incentives introduced in the 1983 Budget had led to an upsurge in exploration drilling.

He said that the detailed British Gas negotiations had begun in 1983 before this information was available.

Shell boost for N Sea jobs

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The most expensive project in the 10 years of North Sea oil production is to be announced next week by Shell, offering contracts worth £2.5 billion and an opportunity to create several thousand jobs.

The Gannet project, planned by Shell and its exploration partner, Esso, is the first proposal to develop a cluster of small North Sea oil and gas fields as a single unit sharing processing and transport facilities.

So far, contracts worth about £13 million have been placed with British companies for the early project design work.

Discussions are being held with the Department of Energy and a decision to seek the department's formal approval for a development plan could be made by next year.

The fields could start production in 1991 after completion of successful design work, final financial approval by Shell and Esso and detailed approval by the Department of Energy.

The construction of the jackets and topsides for the Gannet platforms would provide more than 6,000 jobs over three years, with fabrication tenders being invited in 1987. The equipment and facilities needed to bring the platforms into production could provide several thousand more jobs.

The central North Sea area in which the Gannet fields lie was first examined by Shell and Esso in the mid-1970s, when the Fulmar field 66 miles to the south-east was found.

Four of the projects' fields are

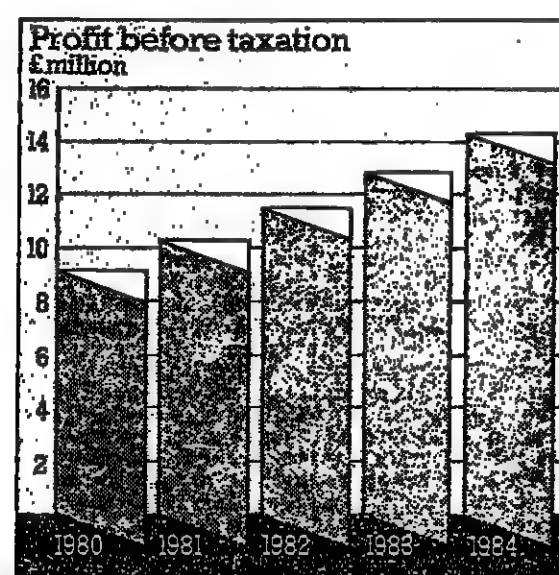
Matthew Hall

Public Limited Company

INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING DESIGNERS AND CONTRACTORS

Steady growth maintained

- ☐ Further increase in pre-tax profit - up 10 per cent.
- ☐ Dividend for the year increased by 12½ per cent and 1-for-1 scrip issue proposed.
- ☐ Good results in both the UK and Australia from the mechanical and electrical sector despite keen margins.
- ☐ Oil, gas and chemical sector performed well in the UK and Holland but results from the USA remain disappointing.
- ☐ UK mining operations affected by the miners' strike, whilst the American mining market still remains depressed.
- ☐ Group order book sound and a reasonable year in 1985 anticipated.



Summary of Results

	1984 £'000	1983 £'000
Turnover	382,769	361,165
Value Added	201,439	187,195
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	14,245	12,862
Profit attributable to shareholders	6,914	3,903
Shareholders' funds	48,662	42,936
Dividends per share	7.875p	7.0p
Earnings per share	20.23p	16.91p

The Summary of Results shown above is an abridged version of the audited accounts which have been, and will be, filed with the Registrar of Companies. The Auditors' reports are unqualified.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in London on Friday, 7th June, 1985.

Copies of the Annual Report 1984, containing the Chairman's Statement in full and a Review of the Year, may be obtained from the Secretary, Matthew Hall PLC, Matthew Hall House, 7 Baker Street, London W1M 1AB. Telephone: 01-935 9384. Telex: 281441.

GRAND METROPOLITAN

INTERIM REPORT 1985

I stated at the Annual General Meeting in March that it seemed inevitable that the group's profits before taxation for the first half of the current year would be significantly lower than those reported for the same period last year. In the event, the profit before taxation for the first half was £31.9 million compared with £147.0 million a year ago and earnings per share were 12.6p as against 13.0p.

Brewing made satisfactory progress in the United Kingdom, and would have reported significantly higher trading profits but for disappointing results in a difficult market in Germany. Consumer Services achieved an improved overall performance from its retailing, leisure and contract services activities which cushioned the impact of a reduced contribution from casino operations arising from increased competition in the London gaming market. The results of Foods began to benefit from the action taken by management to adjust to the structural changes in the market for milk products which have affected performance in recent years.

The fall in trading profits reported for the United States sector as a whole conceals underlying growth in the earnings of many of its operations. In part, the fall in trading profits was attributable to reduced levels of consumer demand for fitness equipment. In the main, however, it reflected the continuing effects of price competition in the market for generic and private label cigarettes and the absence of any

contribution to trading profits from the cigarette operation. The discounts first introduced by a competitor almost a year ago in the form of promotional price incentives have recently been extended for a further six months to 31 December, 1985.

In the International sector, Hotels took full advantage of strong demand for hotel accommodation in Europe, and once again generated trading profits which compared favourably with the corresponding period of last year. Wines and Spirits achieved further growth in almost every part of the world, and is now much the largest single contributor to the trading profits of the group.

The benefit arising from translation of the trading profits of the United States operation into sterling at a lower average rate of exchange was offset to some degree by the higher sterling cost of interest payable in US dollars.

The Board has decided to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 30 September, 1985 of 4.0p per share (1984-3.7p) on 7 October, 1985 to shareholders on the register on 30 August, 1985. The cost of the interim dividend will be £30.7 million (1984-£27.0 million).

15 May, 1985

SG Grinstead Chairman

	Half year to 31 March (unaudited)	Year to 30 September
	1985 £m	1984 £m
Turnover		
United Kingdom	302.1	317.6
Brewing	579.6	550.8
Consumer Services	367.4	352.8
Foods		
United States	765.7	571.9
Consumer Products		
International	183.9	153.4
Hotels	551.3	492.4
Wines and Spirits		
	2,750.4	2,438.9
		5,075.0
Trading profit		
United Kingdom	30.3	30.2
Brewing	28.3	32.0
Consumer Services	11.1	8.7
Foods		
United States	38.8	60.4
Consumer Products		
International	10.6	8.7
Hotels	68.6	59.1
Wines and Spirits		
	187.7	199.1
	(55.8)	(52.1)
		(109.6)
Interest	131.9	147.0
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(34.6)	(48.5)
Taxation	97.3	96.5
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	(2.4)	(2.6)
Minority shareholders' interests	(0.2)	(0.2)
Preference dividends		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items	94.7	95.7
Deferred taxation	26.0	10.7
Other extraordinary items		
Profit after extraordinary items	120.7	106.4
Earnings per share	12.6p	13.0p

NOTES
1 Profits and losses of overseas subsidiaries are translated into sterling at weighted average rates of exchange.
2 Sales of £37.2 million in respect of CC Soft Drinks Ltd were included in Brewing turnover in the first half of 1984 but excluded from the full year's figures following its sale in May, 1984.
3 The charge for taxation is estimated on the basis that the rate of UK corporation tax will be 42.5% (1984-47.5%) and includes overseas taxation of £4.4 million (1984-£27.2 million).
4 Earnings per share is calculated by reference to the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items.
5 The figures for the year to 30 September, 1984 have been extracted from accounts which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and contain an unqualified audit report.

Grand Metropolitan PLC, 11/12 Hanover Square, London W1A 1DP

Commercial Union 3 MONTHS REVIEW to 31 March 1985

An unaudited operating loss before taxation of £17.5m was incurred for the 3 months ended 31 March 1985. There was a substantial improvement in results in the United Kingdom but, as expected, experience in the United States continued to be poor.

The operating result before taxation achieved outside the United States was a profit of £14.2m. In the United States a loss of £31.7m was sustained.

Non-life premium income reduced by 13% in underlying terms. This reflects the action taken last year to cancel unprofitable business in the United States and to reduce the scale of our operations there.

Investment income increased by 8%, but in underlying terms showed a marginal reduction.

Life profits in all territories showed an excellent underlying growth.

In the United States non-life premium income reduced in all sectors as planned and by 28% overall. The operating result is still adversely affected by inadequate premium rates. However, increased rates are being obtained on both personal and commercial business and this should benefit results later in the year. As expected, despite a reduction in expenses of 25%, the lower premium income caused the expense ratio to rise to 32.8% (1984 31.0%). The statutory operating ratio was 126.1 (1984 114.8%) and for the full year 126.8%).

In the United Kingdom there was a marked improvement in the operating result which benefited from improved claims experience, particularly in the industrial fire account, and a lower level of weather related claims.

The Netherlands continued to maintain its high level of operating profits despite competitive market conditions which restricted premium growth to less than 1%.

In Canada non-life premium income was reduced further by strong competition, particularly in personal lines because of our refusal to lower underwriting standards. In these circumstances the operating profit is a good achievement.

In the Rest of the World, excluding associated companies, there was steady growth in premium income and a satisfactory underlying increase in operating profits.

	3 months 1985	3 months 1984	Year 1984
	Estimate	Estimate	Actual
Premium income			
Life	174.6	146.3	495.6
Non-life	520.1	544.4	2,139.5
Total	694.7	690.7	2,635.1
Investment income net of loan interest	64.9	59.8	275.9
Underwriting result	(99.9)	(84.1)	(439.4)
Life profits	16.7	14.2	77.9
Associated companies' earnings	0.8	1.7	12.8
Operating loss before taxation	(17.5)	(8.4)	(72.8)
Taxation and minorities	(4.2)	(0.9)	(15.5)
Operating loss	(21.7)	(9.3)	(88.3)
Realised investment gains	0.6	7.1	53.4
Loss attributable to shareholders	(21.1)	(2.2)	(34.9)
Earnings per share			
Operating loss	(5.26p)	(2.25p)	(21.44p)
Realised investment gains	0.15p	1.73p	12.95p
	(5.11p)	(0.53p)	(8.49p)
Shareholders' funds	£1,005m	£1,045m	£1,073m
Operating loss before taxation			
United States	£m (31.7)	£m (10.3)	£m (146.9)
United Kingdom	3.0	(10.5)	12.4
Netherlands	8.7	8.8	42.9
Canada	1.0	1.9	8.4
Rest of the World	1.5	1.7	10.4
	(17.5)	(8.4)	(72.8)
Rates of exchange			
United States	\$1.23	\$1.45	\$1.16
Netherlands	Fls4.32	Fls4.25	Fls4.13
Canada	\$1.68	\$1.84	\$1.54



Commercial Union
Assurance Company plc

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

£30m stadium site

Science Park

Shop schemes

Uncertain times for Stock Conversion as Stockley holds back

Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, in which Stockley now has a 22.4 per cent stake, is not about to sit back and let events overtake it. But it is as puzzled as the rest of the market as to what Stockley will do with its stake in Stock Conversion.

Several possibilities were put to the Stock Conversion board after Stockley won the battle to acquire Mr Robin Clark's family stake. Stockley has agreed not to make a bid for the whole company within six months and it appears it even asked Stock Conversion if it wanted to make a bid for Stockley.

Yet another option would be for Stockley to sell its stake. This would be no surprise to the market which regards Mr Jacob Rothschild, the financial brain behind Stockley, as primarily a trader.

Stock Conversion's board is keen to break the silence which has been a feature of the company for the last 40 years. A sign of the new approach at Stock Conversion is its desire to talk to both the press and the 'broking fraternity'. While this looks like a case of being forced into the open by events, the company is adamant that plans were afoot not long after Mr Robert Clark's death to open up the company to greater public view.

Part of the change in management policy extends to the future acquisitions that Stock Conversion may make. The company is saying very little on this score but it is likely that it will acquire a small property company which would bring the kind of assets in which Stock Conversion is short, possibly in the retail field. Its low gearing means that raising

By Judith Huntley

money for such acquisitions presents no problems.

On the retail front, an announcement is expected very soon on the future of Stock Conversion's 16.5 acre White City stadium site in west London. It bought the stadium, now demolished, from the GRA Group for £1.7 million and it will be in the books at cost. Its value, once planning consent is forthcoming for a retail and mixed use development, could be nearer £30 million.

Interest in the site is keen and it seems one of the large superstore operators will be picked to develop there. The question is whether Stock Conversion will keep a stake on the development or take advantage of a rising retail market and sell out. The odds are that it will keep a close involvement with the scheme, a fairly new departure for the company.

The company also has plans to develop its site in the City at the Old Bailey where it owns the freehold with 100,000 sq ft of office space. Demand for this size of new quality office space in the City is rising high at the moment.

Stock Conversion has always had a significant presence in Scotland and the buoyant state of the office market in Glasgow justifies that involvement at the moment. It is believed that Stock Conversion has prelet its 52,000 sq ft Corunna House scheme in Cadogan Street at about £6.50 a sq ft which represents a good rent for this location, slightly edge of prime. The company plans to refurbish its 70,000 sq ft Blythwood

House development, also in Glasgow, which is being vacated by British Rail.

There will be no shortage of activity from Stock Conversion this year it seems, or at least what there will be very much in the public eye. Mr Jonathan Lane, the group general manager, is the man being put under the spotlight along with Mr Harry Norris, the chairman. The spotlight will focus on a revaluation of the Stock Conversion portfolio. Those in the market expect to see some exciting developments from any external valuation, particularly as the large dealing portfolio is currently in the books at cost.

A move to revalue the portfolio may have been accelerated by the Stockley approach but the signs of change inside the company appear to have been there before Mr Robin Clark sold his shares. At last one of the giants of the property world is shaking itself out of what had seemed, even if unjustly, to be a profitable slumber.

Stock Conversion is not the only well-established, large property company to feel the wind of change. Land Securities too is moving in other directions. The market was disappointed with its results, expecting net asset value to be 410p when in fact it was 401p. But the management is venturing into new areas such as retail parks and has spent a great deal of money on upgrading its City portfolio.

Both Stock Conversion and Land Securities look like giving the pundits a run for their money and in Stock Conversion's case, it is launching a counter offensive against Stockley, making the prospect of a full bid more difficult.



Offices at £2m a year

A Land Securities subsidiary, The City of London Real Property Company, has completed its 58,000 sq ft office development in the City of London at 6 Fenchurch Street. The property is on the market through Edward Erdman at a rent of £2 million a year which is £34.50 a sq ft.

Developers confident in buoyant retail sector

Hillier Parker's latest survey of shopping scheme developments confirms the buoyancy of the sector. The total amount of retail space under construction has risen since the beginning of March last year, reflecting the confidence in the market of developers, institutions and retailers.

At the beginning of March this year there were 6.19 million sq ft of space under construction, with 12.1 million sq ft planned or in the pipeline. The average size of schemes has risen from 111,000 sq ft to 137,500 sq ft.

There are 45 schemes of more than 50,000 sq ft under construction and future openings will increase, with 4.23 million sq ft of retail space started in 1984-85 in 31 schemes.

Hillier Parker says that an important factor in the new schemes is the willingness of store operators to commit themselves to anchor stores. Debenhams, for example, has opened in Colchester, Bolton, Hounslow, Southend and Coventry in the last few months.

Kodak frees 12 acres of prime industrial land in Hertfordshire

Kodak is putting 12 acres at Hertfordshire on the market through the agents, Brian Cooper & Company and King & Company. The land could be developed for high technology use.

It is the largest amount of land to come on the market in the industrial area of Hemel Hempstead, close to the junction of the M1 and M25, and demand is likely to be good. Institutions and developers are keen to obtain such sites.

It is expected that prices of about £750,000 an acre will be an offer for the freehold. At the moment there are 200,000 sq ft of buildings on the site, but these are likely to go leaving the site clear for a new scheme.

Bridge Hall Developments is one of the names interested in bidding, and Guardian Royal Exchange and some of the underbidders for a site nearby in Apsley are thought to be considering it.

The English Property Corporation, now part of Olympia and York, the Canadian developer, has let 20,000 sq ft of offices in Westminster Tower at Albert Embankment on the south side of the Thames to British Electricity International, a subsidiary of the Electricity Council, at £13 a sq ft as part of a package deal on a 25-year lease.

The remaining 30,000 sq ft in the new air conditioned building is still to be let. Healey & Baker, which acted for EPC, says the letting shows signs of a pick up in the market south of the Thames and it comes after the pre-letting of 70,000 sq ft in the nearby Sea Containers House to Business Intelligence

Services and at Dorset House to Customs and Excise.

PosTel Investment Management, the pension fund manager for the Post Office and British Telecom, is putting £2.6 million into the Cambridge Science Park. PosTel has agreed to buy the 45,000 sq ft headquarters of Laser Scan Laboratories at the park. A 125-year lease is being granted to PosTel by Trinity College, Cambridge, and the deal is the first externally funded scheme at the Science Park. Bernard Thorpe & Partners represented PosTel and Sturgis Commercial acted for Laser Scan.

Shearwater Estates, the joint company between Shearwater Property Holdings, a member of the Rosebush Group, and J Hepworth & Son, is to spend £16 million on redevelopment of the Peacock Way Shopping Centre in Northampton, built in the early 1960s.

The Northampton scheme will have 80,000 sq ft on two levels in an enclosed development with access from Abington Street and Market Square. Next, the fashion retailer, has already taken a prelet on a large unit in the project.

Shearwater bought the properties from Sterling Estates, a subsidiary of Royal Insurance for £5.75 million. The joint letting agents are Swindall Atkins & Partners, Shearer Harris & Partners and Hill Welsh. Hillier Parker acted for Sterling Estates.

The Northampton development is the second deal done by the joint company. It comes after the acquisition of the former Woolworth store in Northumberland Street, Newcastle which was also prelet

too Next as that company's first mini-department store and its largest to date.

The Crown Agents, which has sold its London headquarters at 4 Millbank to an American hotel operator, is now selling the freehold of its 35,500 sq ft office building at Truscott House, Lower Marsh, Waterloo. The Crown's agents, Savills, are asking £1.25 million for the space which is at present used as offices but could be used for other types of development.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's new headquarters being built in the colony is to cost HK\$4.8 billion (£490 million) compared with its estimated cost of HK\$1.4 billion in 1981. However, the bank expects its 1984 profits of HK\$2.59 billion to improve this year as the local economy picks up. The 1984 figure is 4 per cent up on the previous year.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12 1/4%
Adam & Company	12 1/4%
Barclays	12 1/4%
BCCI	12 1/4%
City Savings	12 1/4%
Consolidated Cds	12 1/4%
Continental Trust	12 1/4%
Co-operative Bank	12 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co	12 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/4%
Midland Bank	12 1/4%
Nat Westminister	12 1/4%
TSB	12 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/4%
Citibank NA	12 1/4%

† Mortgage Rate

Law Report May 16 1985

Granting relief from forfeiture

In re K (deceased)

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson

(Judgment delivered May 8)

A wife who, having been assaulted by her husband, intended to deter him from further attack by threatening him with a loaded shotgun, but who then accidentally shot and killed him, was precluded by the forfeiture rule of public policy from taking any benefit under his will.

However, the court had jurisdiction under section 2 of the Forfeiture Act 1982 to grant her relief against forfeiture of any rights in property still in the hands of the personal representative at the time when the Act came into force notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2(7) and 7(4) of the Act. The court of appeal so held, affirming the judgment of Mr Justice Vinelott (1983) 1 Ch 85 on an application by the executor of the deceased's will, and dismissing an appeal by the fourth defendant, a nephew of the deceased, who claimed an interest in the residuary estate under the will. The third defendant and the executor opposed the appeal.

Mr William Henderson for the appellant Mr Francis Barlow for the wife, Mr Brian Jubb for the third defendant, Mr Robert Ham for the executor.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the testator and his wife had married in 1974. Later, there had been a history of increasing violence in the marriage, consisting of sudden and unprovoked attacks by the testator which the wife attributed to illness, a brain tumour or paranoid schizophrenia. She remained with him because she thought she could help him. She had a refuge in the spare room, which she could lock until a violent outburst was over.

On September 30, 1982, following a trivial disagreement, the testator again attacked the wife. She began to retreat to her room. As she got to the kitchen door she decided on the spur of the moment to pick up a shotgun which the testator kept loaded for the purpose of keeping down rabbits in the garden. She intended to use the gun as a deterrent but as she released the safety catch in order to attract the testator's attention, the gun went off, killing him.

The wife was prosecuted for murder but Mr Justice Woolf,

sitting in Lewes Crown Court on May 4, 1983, accepted a plea of manslaughter after the Crown decided not to press the murder charge, and in view of the circumstances of the killing, the wife was given the exceptional sentence of two years' probation.

The executor of the testator's estate applied to the Chancery Division of the High Court for a determination as to whether the forfeiture rule of public policy applied to preclude the wife taking any interest under the testator's will and, if so, whether there should be relief from forfeiture under the provisions of the 1982 Act.

Mr Justice Vinelott held, correctly in his Lordship's opinion, that although the wife had not intended to kill the testator, she had intended to frighten him by threatening him with a loaded gun from which she had released the safety catch and that that deliberate threat of violence was sufficiently serious, under the test proposed in *Gray v Barr* (1971) 1 QB 533, to bring the forfeiture rule into operation so that the wife was precluded from taking any benefit under the will.

But the judge held that he had jurisdiction under section 2 of the 1982 Act to grant her relief from forfeiture, and, in the exercise of his discretion, ordered that she should not be deprived of any of the benefits which the testator had chosen to confer upon her in his will.

Although the Forfeiture Act 1982 had been passed before the death of the testator, sections 1 to 3 and 5 did not come into force until October 10, 1982, two weeks after the death. The judge held that an order could still be made under section 2 even though the death occurred before the Act came into force. But by section 2(7), such an order (granting relief against forfeiture) could not be made in respect of any 'interest in property which, in consequence of the rule, has been acquired before the coming into force of this section by a person other than the offender'.

The appellant was a residual legatee under the will. His contention was that the 'interest in property' to which section 2(7) applied were widely defined in section 2(4), read in conjunction with subsection (5), and extended to the right of a residual legatee during administration to have the estate duly administered.

Accordingly, in consequence of the forfeiture rule, his right in property was 'acquired' by each residual

legatee by way of acceleration of his or her interests in remainder, or, alternatively, by the next of kin, who took the interests forfeited by the wife.

That right had been 'acquired' at the death two weeks before the Act came into force, though it could not be known with certainty that it had been acquired until the operation of the rule had been decided by the court. The court could not, therefore, make an order modifying the effect of the rule in respect of those interests.

It followed, he contended, that section 7(4) only applied to preserve the right to apply for an order under section 2 in relation to any interest in property which had been divested by the forfeiture rule but which had not been acquired by anyone else.

In his Lordship's judgment, if that construction were correct, then the only exceptions to the operation of section 2(7) would be very limited, artificial and arbitrary. There was no rational basis for singling them out. There was no hint in the Act itself as to why Parliament should single them out.

In his Lordship's judgment, section 2(7) did not have such an effect. The word 'acquired' in section 2(7) was used in a quite intelligible sense to denote property which had actually been transferred to a person entitled thereto by virtue of the operation of the rule, but it did not denote property still in the hands of the personal representative when the section came into force.

It followed that the court's jurisdiction under section 2 covered all those interests in property held by the personal representative at the time the Act came into force, and the court therefore had a discretion to grant relief against forfeiture of those interests.

A further ground of appeal was that the judge had exercised his discretion wrongly. The discretion granted under section 2(2) was a wide one. Having examined the way in which the judge exercised his discretion and having considered each of the appellants' complaints, his Lordship concluded that such criticism was ill-founded.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS and LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: George Coleman & Son, Haywards Heath; Thompson Snell & Passmore, Tunbridge Wells; Fowler Gillett, Cripps Harries Hall Tunbridge Wells.

No tax relief on voluntary maintenance

Harvey (Inspector of Taxes) v Sivyer
Before Mr Justice Nourse
(Judgment delivered May 3)

A deed of separation under which a father made monthly payments for the maintenance of his young children in the care of his mother, constituted a settlement for the purposes of section 437 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

In a test case, Mr Justice Nourse, reversing a determination of the general commissioners for Dacorum made in favour of the mother, now Mrs Sivyer, held in the Chancery Division that the payments by the children's father, Mr Frank Youle, fell to be treated as his income and not as the income of his children.

Section 437(1) provides: 'Where, by virtue of or in consequence of any settlement to which this chapter applies and during the life of the settlor, any income is paid to or for the benefit of a child of the settlor in any year of assessment, the income shall . . . be treated for all the purposes of the Income Tax Acts as the income of the settlor for that year and not as the income of any other person.'

Mr Robert Carnwath, QC, for the Crown; Mr John Dick for Mrs Sivyer.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that Mr Youle had married the taxpayer in 1970 and they had three children. In 1980 they separated, the children remaining with their mother.

Mr Youle covenanted under the separation deed to pay each child £14 a month for their maintenance and in so doing completed certificates of deduction of income tax.

Mrs Sivyer's appeal against the tax inspector's refusal to allow the children's repayment claims was allowed by the commissioners. They held that the payments were made pursuant to Mr Youle's obligation to maintain his children and, following the guidance of the House of Lords in *Inland Revenue Commissioners v Plummer* (1980) AC 896, did not include an element of bounty. Thus they concluded that the deed of separation did not constitute a settlement within the definition in section 444 of the 1970 Act.

In *Yates v Starkey* [1951] Ch 463 the Court of Appeal held that a court order requiring a husband to pay his former wife sums in trust for the children created a settlement. Since that case the practice of the Revenue was not to treat a court order as a settlement except in cases where it created a trust.

provision for children was made by way of covenant the practice was to treat the transaction as a settlement regardless of whether it was made under compulsion or out of parental obligation.

In the *Plummer* case it was held that a transaction could only be within the statutory definition of a settlement if it contained an element of bounty. How could it be said that a transaction entered into under compulsion contained an element of bounty? Had *Yates v Starkey* been overruled?

Had Lord Wilberforce in his speech in *Plummer* intended to overrule *Yates v Starkey* he would have done so. He evidently thought that there was no inconsistency between the element of bounty test and that decision.

He might have thought that the natural relationship between parent and child was one of such deep affection and concern that there had always to be an element of bounty by the parent even where the provision was on the face of things made under compulsion.

The decision of *Yates v Starkey* remained good law and could not, on its facts, be distinguished from the present case. The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; A. J. Adams & Adams, Hemel Hempstead.

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Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	46.4	32.3	127.6
Cash flow from operations	69.2	54.5	215.4
Capital expenditures	51.3	85.4	287.7

OPERATING RESULTS

	First Quarter 1985	First Quarter 1984	Year 1984
Sales of oil (barrels per day)	308,400	352,600	291,200
Oil refined (barrels per day)	75,600	110,300	104,000
Oil produced (barrels per day)	31,400	23,100	26,400
Gas produced (thousands of cubic feet per day)	432,200	259,100	340,000
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Oil and gas wells completed (in which the Group has varying interests)	33	46	201



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For a copy of the Report for the First Quarter 1985 please write to the Company Secretary at the above address.

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"On behalf of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, I am delighted to congratulate the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association on its centenary. The many serving and retired members of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have benefited from SSAFA's friendship, moral support and practical assistance, join me in sending grateful thanks and greetings on this the anniversary of your first 100 years, as well as our very best wishes for the next."

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FIELDHOUSE CCB, GBE, ADC
FIRST SEA LORD

"I would like to convey the sincere congratulations of the Army to all members of SSAFA on their centenary anniversary this year. I am sure that all members of the Army both past and present would also wish me to include their thanks for the selfless and dedicated service which members of the Association have provided to those in need over the past 100 years. You may be assured of our best wishes and wholehearted support for the future."

GENERAL SIR JOHN STANIER CCB, MBE, ADC Gen
CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF

"Unlike the other two Services, the Royal Air Force can only claim a 67 year connection with SSAFA. However, throughout all of those 67 years, the serving and retired members of the Royal Air Force have greatly benefited from the Association's care and understanding. It therefore gives me very great pleasure indeed at this important milestone in SSAFA's history to send to its members the grateful thanks of the Royal Air Force. We congratulate the Association on reaching its centenary and offer to it our best wishes for the future."

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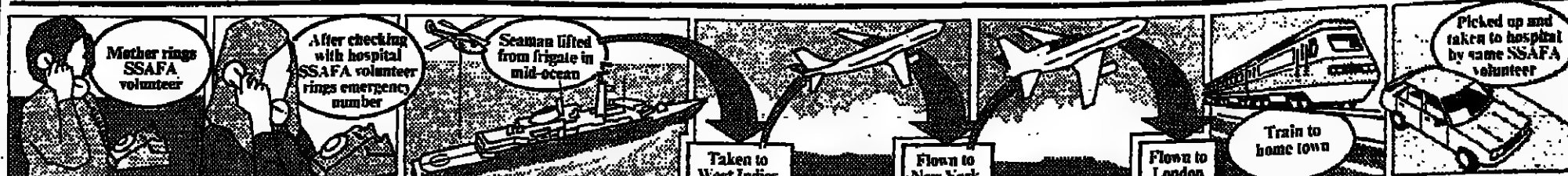
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SSAFA: Soldiers' Sailors and Airmen's
Families Association/2

(SPECIAL REPORT)



Bridget Furlong: The SSAFA welfare officer who keeps in touch with the network of 4,000 UK volunteers

Somewhere at sea, an emergency call

Every SSAFA volunteer has three telephone numbers which, at any time of the day or night, will give immediate access to the highly sophisticated emergency services run round-the-clock by the three services.

Welfare officer Bridget Furlong says that one of the most spectacular recent cases involved a brand new SSAFA volunteer. She had hardly settled in when the telephone rang.

"It was a mother who urgently needed to get her son home. The father had been taken seriously ill and was not expected to live. The boy was in the Royal Navy but all anyone in his family knew was that he was 'somewhere at sea'."

The volunteer checked with the hospital, says Mrs Furlong, then rang the emergency number.

"The result was that a helicopter was used to which the sailor off a frigate in mid-ocean. It then took him to the West Indies, from where he was flown to New York and on to London, where he caught a train for his home town. The SSAFA lady who had started the ball rolling picked him up and drove him to the hospital. The whole thing took 48 hours from start to finish."

The speed of the serviceman's dramatic return to see his father is shown in the stage-by-stage illustration above.

There isn't time for a glorious image. We hate being called do-gooders, says a volunteer helper

Care and attention for 50,000 a year

Anyone who thinks that service charities are all about *noblesse oblige* and the colonel's lady spinning the tombola to raise a few pounds for ex-servicemen's retirement homes would get a nasty shock if they read through the caseloads of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association.

Much of the work is low key - helping to pay fuel bills for those whose finances have got out of hand, guiding a pensioner through the maze of social services legislation, or providing friendship to the lonely.

But the SSAFA also has its fair share of horror stories which give the lie to the image that most people probably have of such charities - genteel people trying to help out with



Maj-Gen Charles Grey: 'The old concern us most'

rather genteel problems. Two recent cases, both from the same troubled inner-city area, show the kind of crisis which the volunteers can face.

In the first, the SSAFA workers have been trying to bring some sort of stability to a lady who suffers from clinical depression and has recently attempted suicide. She lives in a dingy basement, existing on a diet of cold baked-beans and soup. Her closest living relative is her son, who is charming, intelligent... and violent, even towards his mother. She regularly telephones her SSAFA contacts, obviously badly frightened, and, if necessary, funds to those in need. Apart from its own fund-raising, the SSAFA acts as one of the principal conduits for the main services charities, like the Army and RAF Benevolent Funds. Last year it paid out £1.5 million.

The second case from the same team involves a retired Army nurse, paralysed from the waist down, who returned from holiday to find her disabled person's flat taken over by squatters, who had sold everything of value and used the floor as a lavatory. When a friend managed to persuade them to leave they shouted sexual abuse at the wheelchair-bound lady. The stolen goods were worth £3,000, and the SSAFA helped raise the money to replace them.

The volunteer workers on

those two cases are very matter-of-fact. They say, in their reports to association headquarters, that, over the past year, they have managed to help dozens of people with what they describe as "temporary problems". But they strike an almost Dickensian note when they describe how undertakers in the area are putting such pressure for payment on widows that the women are using fuel and rent money to pay them off.

The SSAFA deals each year with about 50,000 individual problems brought to it by service or ex-service families and their dependants. It has two primary functions. The first is looking after today's service families through a network of health visitors and social workers stationed with the troops in overseas garrisons.

Association paid out about £1.5m last year

The second job, which is by far the greater part of the association's work, is the care of ex-service families. The association's network of 4,000 UK volunteers offers friendship, advice and, if necessary, funds to those in need. Apart from its own fund-raising, the SSAFA acts as one of the principal conduits for the main services charities, like the Army and RAF Benevolent Funds. Last year it paid out £1.5 million.

The volunteers, who do the bulk of the work, come from all walks of life. About the only thing they have in common is a very down-to-earth approach to problem solving and a hatred of being thought of as the kind of people who do "good works". "That makes my hackles rise," says Mrs Jan Ridd, a housewife who helps her friend Mrs Stella Sykes cover Lam-



Volunteer Stella Sykes (centre) with two of her 'customers' in Lambeth, south London, Mrs E. V. Mammaring (left) and Mrs E. R. James

both. "There's always that terrible twin-set and pearls image. They think everybody runs round telling people what to do and being holier than thou. I don't think that exists. What you have to do today is put your head down and try to solve a problem. There isn't time for a glorious image."

The Controller of SSAFA, Major-General Charles Grey, believes that, despite everybody's best efforts, the association is still only reaching about

half the people it should be helping. "The rest we don't get at, either through their ignorance of our existence, or through pride. We all know old ladies who would rather let their needs go unmet than claim the supplementary benefit they are entitled to, let alone be seen accepting charity."

The SSAFA sees its primary task in its centenary year as raising public awareness. It's an urgent task, says Major-General Grey.

The number of over-75s will

go up by more than a third to 900,000 and the number of over-85s will double to half a million by the turn of the century," he says. "That's just the age block of the people who were called up during the war years, and it's their needs which are concerning us now," says Major-General Grey.

But those needs are changing. "We're moving away from the rattle of the cash bag. There is still a financial need, but the need is developing much more into the needs of old age."

Putting on a show to drum up funds

Mrs Bella Best, the SSAFA's Director of Appeals, has only once come near to disaster. A few years ago she organized a charity fashion show at the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall. The 500 gilt chairs arrived only 20 minutes before the guest of honour, Princess Margaret. When Mrs Best hit one of the velvet seat covers with the palm of her hand, she was engulfed in a swirling hurricane of dust. The possibilities did not bear thinking about.

"You think 'Oh, my God! What if she's wearing a white dress?', she said."

Mrs Best joined the SSAFA as a junior when she was 15. That was 28 years ago and she has, she says, been learning on the job ever since.

The SSAFA pulls in £500,000 a year from fundraising activities. About £200,000 of that comes from the branches, the other £300,000 being found by Mrs Best and a tiny staff at London headquarters, who organize events like the Son et Lumière production *The Heart of the Nation* on Horse Guards Parade, and the annual air display in Yorkshire which regularly draws a crowd of 50,000.

The air show is typical of the kind of hands-on approach used by Mrs Best and her team. They organize it from scratch.

She says: "We go on to an empty airfield and do everything from getting aerial participation to putting up emergency loo's to staffing the whole thing and picking up the tiffin papers afterwards. That brings us in something in the region of £30,000 profit."

The Son et Lumière is an even bigger undertaking. It cost £90,000 when first mounted two years ago and brought a clear profit of £60,000. The costs are sucked up by things like lighting and publicity. All the actors - names such as Peter Barkworth, Sir John Gielgud, Penelope

Keith and Paul Scofield - gave their services free.

Mrs Best plays down her own role. Rosemary Anne Sisson who wrote *TV's Upstairs Downstairs* had been drafted in to do the script.

"She in turn got the services of an excellent BBC radio director Christopher Venning."

Then Michael Parker who produces the Royal Tourna-ment was persuaded to help. "And when we set out the cast most of the members of the cast were known by one or the other of these three."

Oddly for a charity, the one thing the SSAFA has never really become involved in is things like street collections. This was the result of a very conscious decision, says Mrs Best.

We don't shake the begging bowl

She adds: "We, for better or worse, decided some years ago that the way for us to raise funds wasn't through the begging bowl. We were not sufficiently popular, so emotive as the cancers, the Save the Children, the NSPCC. So for us it wasn't to shake the begging bowl, although of course we rely on donations and subscriptions to a large amount. We had to be a bit of an entrepreneur and put on something that people would pay to come and see and quite frankly be damned as to what the charity was - hence *Heart of the Nation*, hence the air show, hence the lottery."

"It is something the public want to do and if they can do it and benefit a charity so much the better."

These are the big-bang national events but it is the local fetes and bazaars and fashion shows which, at the end of the day, embody the real spirit of the SSAFA... and bring in the bulk of the funds.



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(SPECIAL REPORT)

SSAFA: Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association/3

Still game for croquet - at 98

Miss Eileen Smyth hopes to play a little croquet this summer. It was rather too warm last year and the matter she had been given as a birthday present a few years ago stayed unused, propped in a corner in the spare bedroom.

At 98 you are allowed to be picky about having just the right conditions to play in.

Miss Smyth is the oldest resident of Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon, the so-called Royal Homes, administered by the association to provide accommodation for the widows and unmarried daughters of officers. Miss Smyth is the daughter of an honorary vice-admiral. Age has its privileges. This summer at the party to celebrate the association's centenary she will wear Queen Alexandra's cape, a sleeveless emerald garment which is the right of the oldest resident to keep and wear in her lifetime.

There are 75 ladies at Queen Alexandra's Court now, the youngest of them 40 years Miss Smyth's junior. They pay no rent but contribute an annual amount for maintenance according to their means - the lowest contribution being just over £600, the highest £1,350.

The first suggestion got a snappy response

The homes were founded in 1899 by the SSAFA's founder, Colonel James Gilden. He had got a snappy response when he first made the suggestion ("No ladies would be likely to avail themselves of such provision", he was told) so, instead of waiting for the association's council to change its mind he said he would go ahead with the scheme as a private individual. If unsuccessful he would carry the burden; if successful he might ask the council to become involved. He made an appeal through the Press for subscriptions and put down his own £10 note to start the appeal. The scheme was a success and was soon adopted by the council.

All the original flats had two bedrooms.

"The two bedrooms were necessary because, no lady wishing to live in the court could do without her servant or companion," says Commander Cliff Ball, Warden of the Royal Homes.

Those days have long since gone. Had it not been for Lady Darlington, (now Lady Spencer), step-mother of Princess Diana, the large Victorian blocks which make up three



Eileen Smyth at 98 and Queen Alexandra's Court, the home for ladies

sides of a rectangle at Queen Alexandra's Court might have gone also. Instead the buildings, the work of the eminent architect Sir Ernest George.

Twenty years ago a scheme had been drawn up for the northern part of the court, which contained four large Victorian houses, to be demolished and replaced by 80

purpose-built bed-sitting rooms. The main Ernest George buildings in the southern part of the court would then be sold off for development which inevitably would have meant demolition.

"This is when Lady Darlington got wind of it," says Lt Cmdr Ball. "A preservation order was put on all this and they are now List II buildings."

That set the whole plan on its head. The northern half of the court was sold and a large programme of alterations took place in the Ernest George blocks. A good solution?

In the end it was certainly the

best solution, says Lt Commander Ball. The modernization of the original blocks had been very skilfully done and it would have been awful to lose them.

The ladies in the Royal Homes look after themselves, a watchful eye being kept on them by Lt Cmdr Ball and a resident nurse. Some of them take advantage of services like Meals on Wheels, but the watchword is independence.

Miss Smyth with her poetry books, her music - she is a former violin teacher - and her croquet is content.

Thinner ranks to meet the needs

The SSAFA is an old hand at helping other people solve their crises. Now it has an acute crisis right on its own doorstep. The number of voluntary helpers in the association - without which it simply cannot function - has been plummeting. From 12,000 in the mid-1970s it is down to around 4,000, and many of them, recruited in the immediate postwar years, are now quite old.

"They're of an age where we can't expect them to be sparking on all four for much longer", says Colonel John Gibson, SSAFA's Director of Organization, Recruitment and Training, who sees his main job as rebuilding the network of volunteers.

The paradox is that all this is happening at a time when the demand for the association's services is steadily increasing. The millions of men and women survivors of the Second World War are now entering old age and to them have to be added those who did national service. The 50,000 cases that the SSAFA handles each year is likely to go up as those groups grow older.

"So we've got an increasing workload and a decreasing force of volunteers", says Col Gibson.

That basic problem of resources is complicated further



Lining up to help in a crisis: Seven of SSAFA's women volunteers

by the fact that the areas where there are the greatest problems, the inner cities, are precisely the areas where there is the most acute shortage of volunteers. Until recently, for example, Southwark was almost bereft of voluntary help. Part of the explanation is quite simple: the kind of people who volunteer for the SSAFA tend not to live in the inner city areas. But to that must be added special complications brought about by the nature of inner-city life today: for example, many old people, worried about security, simply refuse to open their doors to anyone after dark, so it is pointless recruiting volun-

teers from those in employment who could only visit at night or weekends - and that cuts down the pool of potential volunteers.

It all sounds rather depressing, but Col Gibson believes he can reverse the trend. He says: "We have, in fact, stopped the rot. Last year we gained. Not a lot, but our numbers started to go up."

That was the first fruit of a new recruiting strategy which aims to bring in a net 800 new recruits each year, growing perhaps to 1,000 later on.

It sounds a formidable task, but Col Gibson is not daunted. He adds: "We're talking about 800 over the whole of the UK,

with 110 branches." It should be quite possible, he says, for each branch to find eight new recruits and a lot of effort will go into identifying and training recruits in each of those branches.

Parallel with that, the association will be targeting certain problem areas for saturation campaigns. But even that can spark off new problems of a quite unexpected kind.

He explains: "One of the snags is that if you do an awful lot of awareness - making you normally pick up a tremendous number of people needing help and that then swamps the few resources that you've got."

Distress of the final bill

charities, church and local authority organisations which have been campaigning since 1978 for a higher death grant. The arithmetic of death is daunting. The present death grant - a statutory entitlement - is £30. To restore its original 1949 value it would have to be raised to around £250. The average cost of a funeral is at least £400.

After seven years of campaigning the members of the alliance feel only intense frustration. The association comes across many distressing cases. "These old ladies who lose

their husbands get into an absolute panic. Some of them have avoided being in debt all their lives," says Smart.

Some face paying off the debt over a long period.

"We had one case where the widow had been paying for over five years. We cleared the bill for her."

The saddest cases are those whose income puts them just outside the qualifying level for supplementary benefits.

"These people don't like having this debt. It worries them silly and it makes them sick. They try and penny-pinch. I have got no case I can prove

where somebody's killed themselves but they will cut down on heating and they will cut down on food because they're that conscious they don't want a debt hanging round their neck."

Smart seems to feel there is little the charities can now do to bring further pressure on the authorities, except perhaps shock tactics... like announcing that the charities themselves will stop bailing people out.

As an old flier he knows what a revision of the grants would mean in terms of military hardware. "One school of thought would say cancel two tornado aeroplanes and you've got your death grant safe for another five years at the right level."

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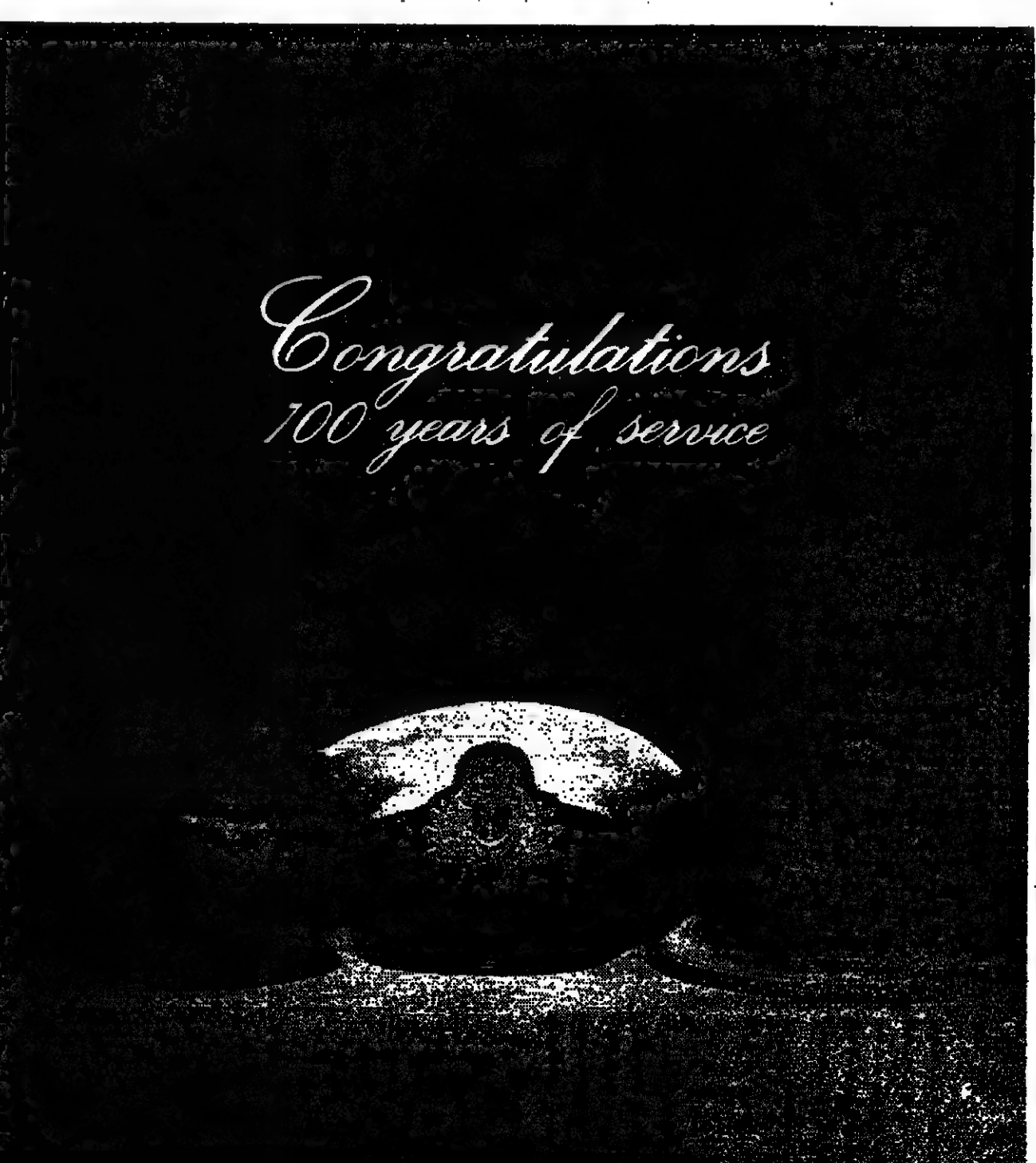
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FOOTBALL: HISTORIC TREBLE STILL IN SIGHT FOR LEAGUE CHAMPIONS AND CUP FINALISTS

Everton repel Rapid's late challenge to win first European trophy

From Clive White
Rotterdam

Everton
Rapid Vienna

Everton, as promised, put a smile back on the face of British football when they comfortably won the Cup Winners' Cup, their first European trophy, at the Feyenoord stadium last night. An 84th-minute goal by Krankl caused a tremor but Sheedy replied within a minute to make it 3-1.

From the outset Everton assumed the role that everyone outside, and even inside, Austria had bestowed upon them - that of favourites. Rapid resigned themselves promptly to a defensive position. Everton saw the green of Rapid's shirts as "go" light and they drove up wide avenues - more like autobahns - in the Austrian defence.

It was 31 minutes before Rapid had their first sight of Southall's new red jersey, but Krankl, the veteran Austrian centre-forward, headed well wide.

Everton's all-action style was in stark contrast to the minute's silence before kick-off for the victims of the Bradford fire disaster, which the predominance of Everton supporters honoured with a sober respect.

that was surprising considering the inebriated state of many of them at the end of a day of much premature celebration.

Within the first three minutes, Kienast and Gargner both miskicked nervously in front of their own goal. Then Lainer had to fling himself full length to head clear in front of his hesitant goalkeeper, and Stevens fiercely struck a penetrating cross behind the Austrian line of defence.

Stevens's long throw-ins were soon to prove equally troublesome for Rapid. Sheedy tested Kienast's mental state when he struck a right-footed shot none too powerfully and the goalkeeper made a nervous parrying save.

Rapid, however, continued to survive, with not particularly great courage, and hinted at danger for the only time in the first half when the quick, tricky Kranjcar cut inside Ratchiffe with disturbing ease, but true to his nature and exceptional acceleration, the Everton captain rescued the situation with a tackle of perfect timing and bravery in the midst of the penalty area.

Weber, of Rapid, and Stevens, of Everton, were booked in quick succession. Kienast squared up to Gray when he thought that Everton's inspirational leader had challenged

him unfairly. Gray caused him greater consternation though, when he put the ball past him and into the net but the referee ruled offside.

The longer the game proceeded without reward for Everton's magnificent effort the more one feared that justice again might not be seen to be done in a tie-involving Rapid. The Austrians certainly opened the second half with greater urgency - which did not say much - and Kranjcar had a shot deflected by Van Den Hauwe onto the stanchion behind Southall's goal.

But in the 57th minute Everton finally earned a fair exchange for their outlay. Sharp, true to his name, intercepted Weinbofer's back pass, and drew Kienast craftily before pulling back across which left Gray with a delightful volley.

A quarter of an hour later Everton put the outcome beyond doubt when Mounfield dummied at a Sheedy corner, causing confusion in the Austrian defence and leaving Steven with a simple tap-in.

EVERTON: N. Southall, G. Stevens, P. van den Berg, K. Rieks, D. Mounfield, P. Reid, T. Sheedy, G. Sharp, A. Gray, P. Brown, K. Sheedy.
RAPID VIENNA: M. Kienast, L. Lainer, K. Kranjcar, J. Weinbofer, H. Weber, J. Kranz, R. Wainhofer, P. Rado.
Referee: P. Casarin (Italy).



Closedown: Steven looks for a gap in Rapid's defence

Webb has talks with Villa

Neil Webb, Portsmouth's England under-21 midfielder, was having transfer talks yesterday with Aston Villa. Webb, who told Portsmouth on Tuesday that he would not be playing for them next season, travelled to the Midlands to discuss terms with the Villa manager, Graham Turner.

A fee has not been agreed. Portsmouth say they want around £350,000 for Webb, aged 22, who scored 18 goals this season.

Earlier this season, they accepted bids of £250,000 from Queen's Park Rangers and Sunderland for a former Reading player, but he preferred to stay at Fratton Park while they were in a chance of promotion.

If the clubs cannot come to an agreement, the size of the fee may have to be decided by an independent League tribunal.

David Moss, the Luton Town winger, was given a free transfer yesterday. "It would be easy to say here but I would be in the reserves," said Moss, aged 33, who joined Luton seven years ago. "I would rather drop down a division or two. When I explained my position to Luton they agreed to let me go."

Bobby Moore, Southend United's manager, has given free transfers to five first team players, including the former England forward Trevor Whymark and midfield player Ron Pounbury, who is having his testimonial year.

Lawrenson's shoulder may not be ready for European Cup

Mark Lawrenson's chances of playing in the European Cup final against Juventus on May 29, were described by his manager, Joe Fagan, as "touch and go" after he dislocated his shoulder in Liverpool's 1-1 draw at Southampton.

Lawrenson quickly had the shoulder put back but Steve Moran was less fortunate, the Southampton forward was kept in hospital overnight after he suffered concussion in a first-half collision.

West Ham could be without four first-team players for tomorrow's match at Ipswich where a win would secure their first division place for next season. Orr went off at half-time in Tuesday night's 5-1 home win over doomed Stoke, while Tomislav, Allen and Walford both have a virus.

John Lyall, the manager, will consider withdrawing Allen and Cortese from the England Under-21 side to play Finland next week if his side's position is still in jeopardy after the Ipswich game.

The veteran defender Billy Bonds, aged 38, led West Ham's surge, scoring two of the goals. "The first goal was important, it settled us down," he said. "Everybody expects you to get

four goals against Stoke, but it's never easy.

"Billy is an incredible fellow," Lyall said. "We always said it would be good to have him back for the run in and he proved it tonight. He swung the game. There was a lot of tension about before his first goal."

"The results went as well as we could have expected, except for Norwich's fine result. All three at the bottom are battling and are not going to lie down. We have the advantages in our favour still."

Norwich beat Chelsea 2-1 in atrocious conditions at Stamford Bridge, which has virtually guaranteed that the Millk Cup winners are safe for another season.

It was Norwich's third win in 13 games since beating Sunderland at Wembley in March. The Chelsea pitch resembled a swamp, but Brown made light of the heavy conditions. "I asked the referee about it before the game and he assured me there were no problems, but that if it deteriorated he would have to call it off. But I'd have been a bit sick if he had abandoned it with five minutes to go."

Although Kilkenny headed against the bar, Coventry City

could manage only a 0-0 draw at Ipswich Town. They now must beat Stoke, Everton and Luton to stay up.

"One of our downfalls this season has been that we have gone forward too much, and received a sucker punch at the other end. Tonight we were steady at the back, and composed," Donald Mackay, the manager, said.

His captain, Kenny Hibbitt, was taken off after 30 minutes, following a kick on the shin. Mackay said that a shinguard saved his leg from being broken, and a decision on whether the midfielder player will be fit to face Stoke will be made later this week.

The Sheffield Wednesday manager, Howard Wilkinson, was disappointed after defeat at Tottenham Hotspur ended his side's hopes of qualifying for Europe. His players were annoyed with several of Brian Hill's refereeing decisions. "My players were angry at the end, because there was a lot at stake. There was a catalogue of decisions that consistently went against us, but I've not commented about referees for two seasons. Let's leave it at that - we've had a reasonable season."

Dutch seize World Cup opportunity

The Hague (Reuter) - The Netherlands yesterday celebrated the national team's reprieve from World Cup elimination following Tuesday night's 1-0 win in Hungary. The surprise victory in Budapest over the previously unbeaten Hungarians, already assured of a place in Mexico, was greeted with joy and relief by the Dutch Press.

Headlines such as "Fabulous goal opens up a detour to Mexico," "A miracle in sight - we're in the race again" and Dutch shed tears of joy described the victory seen up by a goal from the Ajax forward, Rob de Wit, in the 68th minute.

After losing their first two Group Five qualifying games against Austria and Hungary, the Netherlands have now qualified for the Mexico finals by beating the runners-up in Group One, likely to be Poland or Belgium.

The Dutch trainer, Leo Beenhakker, has demanded 100 per cent effort from his players, and he was not disappointed. "They did everything I asked and kept to our plan for the match. I'm very pleased with it. Mexico is still a long way off," he said.

The Dutch resisted some severe first-half pressure, thanks largely to Willi van der Kerkhof, who kept the Hungarians forward, Nyilasi, well under control.

HUNGARY: P. Dierckx, S. Szalai, A. Rado, I. Garam, Z. Pinter, J. Kardon, A. Nagy, L. Desari, L. Kertesz, L. Kertesz.
NETHERLANDS: W. van Brabant, B. Wijnstekers, M. van der Kerkhof, P. Rieks, W. van der Wijk, A. van Veen, W. Kist, M. van Bommel, S. Tankesteijn.

England concentrate on backs and lineout for opening game

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Whangarei

Though they have delayed until today the announcement of the team for the first match of the New Zealand tour, England will rely on most of the players who appeared in the five nations championship when they meet North Auckland here on Saturday. The adjustments largely affect the backs, since Andrew Simms and Underwood were not available for the tour, and the likelihood is that Barnes, Salmon and Goodwin will profit from their absence.

After the first full training of the tour at Kensington Park yesterday, Martin Green, the coach, indicated that he would hope to build on the team spirit established during the home internationals by keeping together as many of the players as he could for the opening encounter. With the exception of Blackmore, he has all the forwards available, and the loose-head prop position will probably be filled by Huntsman, the schoolmaster who plays for Huddersfield.

The players worked for two and a half hours yesterday morning for much of the time in sunshine though they were drenched near the

end of the morning downpour. Brian Ashton, the assistant coach, worked on basic skills with the backs while the emphasis among the forwards was very firmly on the lineout. England will find this area something of a free-for-all but they know what to expect: they have received advice from Bill Beaumont, the former England captain, who toured New Zealand with the 1977 British Lions, while Bambridge, the flylock and a member of the current party, was one of the few successes of the 1983 Lions here.

Harrison, the Wakefield wing, did not complete the training session after sustaining a groin injury, but it is probable that he will have to wait until next Wednesday for his first game. If Goodwin and Smith are to occupy the wing positions against North Auckland, three of the backs, Dodge, the captain, Barnes and Metcalf, spent an additional period yesterday afternoon at Okara Park, the match venue, practising place-kicking.

The hall with which England have been training, and which they will

be using throughout the tour (an Adidas All-Black), is much lighter than either variety of ball (Murre or Gilbert) English players are accustomed to using in club or international matches. They may find it difficult to control, particularly in wet weather when it becomes very slippery, and the goalkeepers may need to make some technical adjustments.

Today England will travel some 40 miles north to train in the lovely Bay of Islands area, before rounding off their September tour at the match venue, Derek Morgan, the tour manager, is also due to meet John Minio, chairman of the Hallett All Racers' Tours (HARTT) organization tomorrow. Mr Minio is seeking an assurance that those England players who toured in South Africa last year do not intend to go there again. Meanwhile, what is described as a "show-off" rally is planned here on Saturday by opponents of New Zealand's tour to South Africa later this year, a rally that is likely to receive a frosty reception from local rugby enthusiasts.

LeMond gears up for Tour of Italy

By John Wilcockson

Following the withdrawal of Sean Kelly from the Tour of Italy Greg LeMond is the main hope for a non-Italian win this 4,000-kilometre race, which starts today in Verona. LeMond, aged 23, who has just returned from a fortnight's training at his home in Sacramento, California, rides alongside Bernard Hinault in the French team, La Vie Claire.

Hinault has won the Tour of Italy twice in his illustrious career, but he said this week: "I am not too bothered whether I win again as long as a rider from La Vie Claire is first. With Greg, we can keep the Italians guessing all the time. We will attack at every opportunity, whether that is on the climbs, the descents or at the feeding station."

Both Hinault and LeMond are good in time trials, which will play an important role in the three-week race. Yesterday's 20-kilometre time-trial prologue, there will be a 38-kilometre test between Capu and Maddaloni on May 29 and a 48-

kilometre effort to Lucca, where the tour ends on June 9.

Last year, Francesco Moser won the Tour of Italy because of his domination in the time trials, but his rivals have caught up with his technology. They too have plunging time-trial frames and disc wheels. With this advantage, the 33-year-old Moser will be hard pressed to resist riders such as LeMond, Hinault, Tommy Prim of Sweden, Angel Arroyo of Spain and the Belgian veteran Lucien Vanlimpe. The course is more mountainous than that of last year. The Dolomites will be encountered on the fourth day, the Abruzzi and the Apennines in the second week, and the Alps three days from the finish. Another former winner taking part is the Italian Giuseppe Saronni, but his challenge is unlikely to go beyond stage wins. The best Italian nowadays are Moreno Argenti, Roberto Visentini and Mario Biondi, all of whom are at home in the mountains.



Joining forces: Hinault (left) and LeMond

After the fall came victories

By Jenny MacArthur

Amanda, Michael Whitaker's Olympic horse, who nearly died last October, helped Britain to win the Nations' Cup, a brilliant international show this week, despite a disastrous second round performance of the mare's fatal second round in the Nations' Cup individual competition at Los Angeles.

Britain tied equal with West Germany on a score of zero after the first round. Amanda, first to go in the second round, jumped too big over a double of oaks and stopped at the next fence, an upright. The mare reared and Whitaker had an untimely fall. Reunited, they completed their round to finish on a score of 31.

Fortunately Helena Dickinson, aged 21 and competing abroad for the first time for her new sponsors, the Team Riders, secured a brilliant second clear on Just Malone which was matched by the other two members of her team, Malcolm Pryor on Towerlands Diamond and John Whitaker on Michael's older brother, on Hopscotch. Despite being winded after his fall, Michael Whitaker returned to the fray for the jump-off, where a fine clear round helped secure the Cup.

Amanda's brush with death came six months ago when she was rushed to the Royal Veterinary College in Putney by suspected colic and a displacement of part of the large bowel. After resting during the winter, she was back in work in time for the British tour of Spain, where, earlier this month, she won the Grand Prix at Jerez de la Frontera and then went on to win the Grand Prix at Madrid.

NATIONS CUP: 1. Britain, 2. West Germany, 3. France. British individual scores: Amanda (31), Just Malone (31), Just Malone (31), D. G. Towerlands Diamond (31), D. G. Towerlands Diamond (31), D. G. Towerlands Diamond (31).

Southern hemisphere stars shine brightly in Britain

At a time when Great Britain are making plans to win in 1986 a series against Australia for the first time since 1970, Australian players have dominated the domestic scene, followed by New Zealanders.

Many were the rumblings of discontent when the Australians began to pour into British rugby league at the start of the season. Most players, understandably, were put out as they lost their places to these expensive imports, and the cry of the Jeremiahs was that young players would get few opportunities to shine under the stars of Australia and New Zealand.

To some extent the complaints were justified, but there is no doubt that the infusion of Antipodean players into British rugby has brought great things for the domestic game. Peter Sterling at Hull, Brett Kenny at St Helens proved their status as the world's best players, and a place in the Challenge Cup final, and brought the best out of the experienced New Zealanders Kenzie, O'Hara, Leinal and Ah Kahi.

Only at Headingley did the magic not quite work with Malcolm Cliff, the Australian coach, and a strong Kangaroo colony led by Eric Gothe, the winger, just falling short in the championship and premiership.

Nevertheless, the protests of those who felt that too many overseas players were distorting the British game have been heeded, and

RUGBY LEAGUE DIARY

Keith Macklin

trophies were won but where Rugby League made a staggering revival. Most players, understandably, were put out as they lost their places to these expensive imports, and the cry of the Jeremiahs was that young players would get few opportunities to shine under the stars of Australia and New Zealand.

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Nevertheless, the protests of those who felt that too many overseas players were distorting the British game have been heeded, and

the council has decreed that there will be a maximum of five overseas players next season, with four for the following season and three after that.

Although the Australian connection dominated the season, there were other significant events and movements, not all of them happy. Fulham were split by players who walked out on a last-minute decision. Court judgement that gave players freedom of contract after a change of ownership, a Maidenhead businessman, Roy Close, and Roy Lester, the team manager, bravely rode the storm, but it was a difficult time.

Bridge and Southend Invicta had disastrous seasons, both on the field and at the turnstiles, and there are serious doubts about their future. Despite courageous affirmations of continuance from directors.

The other black mark on the season was the fixture chaos, with the severe winter causing so many postponements that the season ended with a ludicrous backlog. League officials will insist next season that postponed matches are played within a month.

The overall impression of 1984-85 is a confident and positive one, with two magnificent major trophy finals, drawing the crowds and earning superb profits. The television coverage showed the best-ever Wembley final, between Wigan and Hull, before nearly 100,000 spectators, and the premiership final between Wigan and Leeds.

The Kingsford Rogers also produced 100. The Rugby League World Cup is being revived, and the New Zealand and Australian touring teams are coming over.

Last season produced a record number of tries in a Rugby season, and the game has never been healthier at its grass roots, even if the transplants struggle.



Kerry Dixon: goals are not everything

Why the hit man scores a miss with England

Kerry Dixon knew that he had three hours in which to achieve his aim. In Chelsea's closing Canon League fixture he needed to score one goal against two of the weakest defences, those of Stoke City and Norwich City, to become the leading scorer in the first division this season.

Although he failed in his attempt, he has succeeded in gaining the recognition of Bobby Robson, who admits that he could not ignore his final total of 24. Yet in his search for a sharp and reliable spearhead it would seem that England's manager has been influenced more by statistical evidence than genuine conviction.

When asked to elaborate on Dixon's qualities, Robson offered no more than a list of his feats at Reading in the third division and at Chelsea in the second and now the first. It amounts overall to 103 goals in 193 League appearances, a striking rate that is not far below that of Rush at Liverpool.

Dixon himself concedes that he has "a lot to learn". He started his education at Tottenham Hotspur, where he failed the apprenticeship, and progressed to the League at Dusseldorf. There, as an 18-year-old, he scored 52 goals in the 1981 season and showed enough promise to persuade Reading to sign him.

Although he was individually successful, his colleagues collectively were not. In 1983 Reading were relegated to the fourth division and they allowed him to join Chelsea for £175,000 but, aware of his future potential, they added a clause to the transfer contract: when, and if, Dixon won his second full England cap, Reading would receive another £25,000.

That prospect remains distant. If Woodcock and particularly Davenport had been available, Robson would not

even have included Dixon in the squad for the forthcoming internationals against Finland, Scotland, Italy, Mexico, West Germany and the United States. As it is, Dixon can realistically expect to be selected only in the last, relatively meaningless, game in Los Angeles.

If Dixon could tuck Nevin, a Scottish imp of a winger, into his pocket and transport him to wherever he performs, he would be confident of scoring. At Chelsea he has been fortunate to see either Thomas or Canoville crossing from the other flank as well. Any tall, powerful forward would profit from such a plentiful supply of ammunition.

Hateley, quicker and more agile than Dixon and less dependent on others, burst to international prominence during the tour of South America last summer when Barnes and Chamberlain were aiming for his forehead. But Robson, recognizing that England's main strength lies in midfield, has since discarded the 4-2-4 formation.

Hateley, often left on his own by AC Milan, has proved that he can cope in a land that is not noted for adventure. As long as he is fit, Dixon will remain deep in his shadow, even if he does "improve other aspects of my trade", as he agrees he must. He will not be alone.

Blissett, Regis, Stein, Walsh and Allen are other forwards to have been introduced and omitted since Robson took over. So has Linaker, of Leicester City, but he is more likely to establish his place over the next few weeks. That should satisfy the statisticians. He is Dixon's equal, scoring 24 goals this season in the same number of appearances, 41.

Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Hillingdon stranded

Hillingdon football club looks likely to close after more than 100 years. Alan Humphries, the manager, and his squad of 16 players are looking for employment after the Southern League club's board decided last night to re-develop the Lea Stadium at West Drayton.

Hillingdon, who narrowly missed promotion from the league's southern division to the premier division, have been at their ground for 31 years. But Humphries believes it will be impossible to find another home for the club before next season.

"It's hopeless," he said. "Hillingdon council offered us a new ground, but only for one season. It wouldn't be worth taking the floodlights and the rest of our set-up somewhere else for so short a time."

"Now we are all looking for new jobs. Ideally, I'd like to keep my squad together because I've got some good players. So if someone wants to take us all on, that's alright with me."

Two in a row

Paris (Reuter) - Bordeaux won the French league championship for the second year running with a 2-0 victory over Laval on Tuesday night. Bordeaux still have two matches to play but the victory puts them six points clear at the top of the first division, out of reach of the second-placed Nantes, who had a 21 victory over Nancy.

Boxing

Last chance for big time

Tony Willis, whose professional career has not quite lived up to his 1980 Olympic bronze medal, has his second shot at the British lightweight title at Dingsham civil hall, Birmingham tonight. He will be using not to think of the first, which was less than one round.

On that occasion, in December 1983, the unbeaten Willis was expected to relieve George Feeney of the championship. Instead, he had to be rescued by the referee almost before he had time to throw a punch. It remains one of his only two defeats, but it appears to have arrested his progress and he may have difficulty dealing with his opponent, Ian McLeod, of Edinburgh.

Badminton

Korea will face England five times on tour

England are to play Korea in five matches next autumn - with the help of £10,000 worth of sponsorship from the Isle of Man Tourist Board.

Only two of the locations have been settled so far and the penultimate match will be at Carlisle on October 31, with the last encounter of the series on the Isle of Man, on November 2.

Rowing

Philp's Oxford takeover

By Jim Ralston

Philip, of Bryanston School and Downing College, Cambridge, came over to Oxford in October to read Clinical Medicine and found a place at Worcester College. He was not sure on his arrival at Oxford whether he would even be accepted as an Oxford Blue. Oxford's coach, Dan Topolski, was not sure whether he wanted Philip either. The fact that he came from the Cam did not matter. The fact that he was overweight did.

Philip, to his credit, worked hard throughout the year and on April 6, weighing 155 lb, rowed in the Oxford triumph in their record third successive Boat Race victory. Philip now has an important role to play in any future agreement on eligibility for the Varsity matches.

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL: Arsenal 1, San Francisco Giants 3. Soccer: Brazil 1, Argentina 0. Tennis: Boris Becker 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11, 6-12, 6-13, 6-14, 6-15, 6-16, 6-17, 6-18, 6-19, 6-20, 6-21, 6-22, 6-23, 6-24, 6-25, 6-26, 6-27, 6-28, 6-29, 6-30, 6-31, 6-32, 6-33, 6-34, 6-35, 6-36, 6-37, 6-38, 6-39, 6-40, 6-41, 6-42, 6-43, 6-44, 6-45, 6-46, 6-47, 6-48, 6-49, 6-50, 6-51, 6-52, 6-53, 6-54, 6-55, 6-56, 6-57, 6-58, 6-59, 6-60, 6-61, 6-62, 6-63, 6-64, 6-65, 6-66, 6-67, 6-68, 6-69, 6-70, 6-71, 6-72, 6-73, 6-74, 6-75, 6-76, 6-77, 6-78, 6-79, 6-80, 6-81, 6-82, 6-83, 6-84, 6-85, 6-86, 6-87, 6-88, 6-89, 6-90, 6-91, 6-92, 6-93, 6-94, 6-95, 6-96, 6-97, 6-98, 6-99, 6-100, 6-101, 6-102, 6-103, 6-104, 6-105, 6-106, 6-107, 6-108, 6-109, 6-110, 6-111, 6-112, 6-113, 6-114, 6-115, 6-116, 6-117, 6-118, 6-119, 6-120, 6-121, 6-122, 6-123, 6-124, 6-125, 6-126, 6-127, 6-128, 6-129, 6-130, 6-131, 6-132, 6-133, 6-134, 6-135, 6-136, 6-137, 6-138, 6-139, 6-140, 6-141, 6-142, 6-143, 6-144, 6-145, 6-146, 6-147, 6-148, 6-149, 6-150, 6-151, 6-152, 6-153, 6-154, 6-155, 6-156, 6-157, 6-158, 6-159, 6-160, 6-161, 6-162, 6-163, 6-164, 6-165, 6-166, 6-167, 6-168, 6-169, 6-170, 6-171, 6-172, 6-173, 6-174, 6-175, 6-176, 6-177, 6-178, 6-179, 6-180, 6-181, 6-182, 6-183, 6-184, 6-185, 6-186, 6-187, 6-188, 6-189, 6-190, 6-191, 6-192, 6-193, 6-194, 6-195, 6-196, 6-197, 6-198, 6-199, 6-200, 6-201, 6-202, 6-203, 6-204, 6-205, 6-206, 6-207, 6-208, 6-209, 6-210, 6-211, 6-212, 6-213, 6-214, 6-215, 6-216,

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Ceefax AM**.
6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank and Sue Cook. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55 regional news, weather and traffic 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; **Julian Crookley** reviews the morning newspapers at 8.37, 9.07, a report from teenager, **Pete Brown**; **Glynis Christian** with a recipe; and **Richard Smith**'s 'phone-in surgery. The guest is **Liv Ullmann**.
9.20 **Ceefax**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by **Brian Cant** with **Julia Gough**, **Elizabeth Milbank** and **Cleo Sylvestre**. The story is **The Old Watchmaker** (r) 10.50 Interval.
10.55 **Cricket: Benson and Hedges** Cup. **Peter West** introduces coverage of one of today's 55 over-a-side games. The commentators are **Benoit** and **Jim Laker** with expert opinion from **Tom Graveney** and, making his first working appearance in the commentary box, **Bob Willis** (continued at 1.25 on BBC 2).
1.25 **News After Noon** with **Frances Caverhill** and **John Gorman**. The weather details come from **Michael Fish**. 1.37 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.40. **Camelot Green**, a See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
1.55 **Cricket: Further coverage** of a Benson and Hedges over-a-side game. 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 **Mop and Smith**. Adventures of a sheepdog and a tabby cat. With the voices of **Prunella Scales** and **Timothy West**. 4.10 **Over the Engine** (r). 4.15 **Jigsaw**. Entertaining word game series (r).
4.30 **Bananaman**. Cartoon adventures of a special type of hero (r). 4.35 **Benjamin and the Three Musketeers**. Animated adventures. 4.55 **John Craven's Newsworld**. 5.05 **Ship Report** from the latest time capsule at **Castleship's Open Air Museum** (Coventry).
5.35 **Dr Kildare**. The second and final part of the story concerning Kildare's old friend who needs surgery (r).
6.00 **News** with **Sue Lawley** and **Nicholas Witchell**. Weather.
6.35 **London Play**.
7.00 **EastEnders**. **Dr Legg** is again called round to attend to the ailing **Lou** while **Den** and **Angie** discuss **Sharon** and their future (Coventry).
7.30 **Tomorrow's World**. **Peter Macann**, **Maggie Philbin**, **Howard Staddon** and **Judith Harman** present some of the latest developments in the world of science and technology.
7.55 **Top of the Pops** presented by **Peter Powell** and **Gary Davies**.
8.30 **The Lenny Henry Show**. Comedy series with guests who include **Frank Bruno**, **Rik Mayall** and **Udo Kier** (r).
9.00 **News** with **Julia Somerville**. Weather.
9.25 **Matt Houston**. The millionaire detective, investigating the brutal murder of one of his employees, uncovers a web of drugs, gambling and organised crime.
10.15 **Question Time**. **Donald MacCormick's** panel consists of **Sir Peter Parker**, **Bernadine Sear** and **Mrs Edward du Cann** and **Tony Blair**.
11.15 **The Learning Machine**. **Tin O'Shea**, lecturer in educational technology at the Open University, weighs in with arguments for and against technological studies at school.
11.40 **Weather**.

tv-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by **Anne Diamond** and **Nick Owen**. News with **Gordon Honeycombe** at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.50 and 7.30; exercises at 7.25; **Popeye cartoon** at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; film reviews at 8.40; and **Babylax** discussing clanging children at 8.05.
9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**. Testing the **Sinclair CS 6.48 Junior Maths**; changing the rules. 10.05 **The importance of trees in nature's life-cycle**. 10.23 Religious education within the family. 10.43 **Sex education**: courtship and intercourse. 11.02 **Maths**: ordinals. 11.14 **Stereotypes** turn the tables. 11.34 **Animals** that could harm humans.
11.55 **Rub a Dub Dub**. Updated version of an old nursery rhyme. 12.00 **Football**. **Peter Davison** with the puppet story, **Fox and Buns**. 12.10 **Moonshot** and with guest **Pam Ayres** (r). 12.30 **The Bullfinch**.
1.00 **News at One** with **Leonard Parkinson**. Weather. 1.20 **Thames news** from **London**. 1.37 **Regional news**. 2.25 **Home-coming**. The recipe for **Good 'n' Older**. 2.40 **For the very young**. 2.15 **Traditional African Pottery**.
2.30 **Ceefax**.
2.50 **Cricket**. The **Benson and Hedges Cup** 55-over-a-side game, continued from BBC1.
7.25 **News Summary** with subtitles.
7.30 **The Magic Palmtree**. A Chinese-made animated puppet story (r).
7.50 **Global Report**. The first of a new series of five films in which dramatic stories are told by the people who were the central characters.
8.00 **Leaving**. Episode three of **Carla Lane's** serial about **Martha and Daniel**, a divorced couple who keep in touch in order to keep their family situation going. Tonight they have dinner together but the meal does not go according to plan. Starring **Keith Barron** and **Susan Hampshire** (Coventry).
8.25 **Help! Viv Taylor** Gae with news for people who may qualify for the **Invalid Care Allowance**.
8.35 **Crossroads**. New business comes the garage's way, while **Paul Ross** takes possession of his cottage.
8.45 **Emmerdale Farm**. **Alan Turner** finds he is not welcome at the new **NY Estates Club**.
9.00 **Knight Rider**. Another case for the crime-fighting **Michael Knight** and his computerised, talking vehicle, **KITT**.
9.30 **Miss England**. **Miss Scotland**, **Miss Wales**, **Anne Diamond** and **Peter Marshall** are the hosts at the **Royalty Theatre** in **London** where 18 hopefuls 'line-up' for the national beauty title. The musical introduction is provided by **Wall Street Crash**.
9.30 **TV Eyes Paid to Kill the Pope?** A dramatic reconstruction of the interrogation in a Rome prison of **Mehmet Ali Agca**, the terrorist who shot the Pope.
10.00 **News at Ten** with **Sandy Gall** and **Martin Lewis**.
10.30 **Shelley**. The life layabout discovers British pragmatism when he is in a crowded tube train that is stuck in a tunnel (r).
11.00 **Parents and Teenagers**. Dramatised series exploring the problem faced by parents and teenagers.
11.30 **Film: Face of a Stranger** (1984) starring **Jeremy Kemp** as an ex-prisoner who has to tell his one-man's blind wife that her husband has to serve another three months. Directed by **John Moxey**.
12.35 **Night Thoughts**.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**. Testing the **Sinclair CS 6.48 Junior Maths**; changing the rules. 10.05 **The importance of trees in nature's life-cycle**. 10.23 Religious education within the family. 10.43 **Sex education**: courtship and intercourse. 11.02 **Maths**: ordinals. 11.14 **Stereotypes** turn the tables. 11.34 **Animals** that could harm humans.
11.55 **Rub a Dub Dub**. Updated version of an old nursery rhyme. 12.00 **Football**. **Peter Davison** with the puppet story, **Fox and Buns**. 12.10 **Moonshot** and with guest **Pam Ayres** (r). 12.30 **The Bullfinch**.
1.00 **News at One** with **Leonard Parkinson**. Weather. 1.20 **Thames news** from **London**. 1.37 **Regional news**. 2.25 **Home-coming**. The recipe for **Good 'n' Older**. 2.40 **For the very young**. 2.15 **Traditional African Pottery**.
2.30 **Ceefax**.
2.50 **Cricket**. The **Benson and Hedges Cup** 55-over-a-side game, continued from BBC1.
7.25 **News Summary** with subtitles.
7.30 **The Magic Palmtree**. A Chinese-made animated puppet story (r).
7.50 **Global Report**. The first of a new series of five films in which dramatic stories are told by the people who were the central characters.
8.00 **Leaving**. Episode three of **Carla Lane's** serial about **Martha and Daniel**, a divorced couple who keep in touch in order to keep their family situation going. Tonight they have dinner together but the meal does not go according to plan. Starring **Keith Barron** and **Susan Hampshire** (Coventry).
8.25 **Help! Viv Taylor** Gae with news for people who may qualify for the **Invalid Care Allowance**.
8.35 **Crossroads**. New business comes the garage's way, while **Paul Ross** takes possession of his cottage.
8.45 **Emmerdale Farm**. **Alan Turner** finds he is not welcome at the new **NY Estates Club**.
9.00 **Knight Rider**. Another case for the crime-fighting **Michael Knight** and his computerised, talking vehicle, **KITT**.
9.30 **Miss England**. **Miss Scotland**, **Miss Wales**, **Anne Diamond** and **Peter Marshall** are the hosts at the **Royalty Theatre** in **London** where 18 hopefuls 'line-up' for the national beauty title. The musical introduction is provided by **Wall Street Crash**.
9.30 **TV Eyes Paid to Kill the Pope?** A dramatic reconstruction of the interrogation in a Rome prison of **Mehmet Ali Agca**, the terrorist who shot the Pope.
10.00 **News at Ten** with **Sandy Gall** and **Martin Lewis**.
10.30 **Shelley**. The life layabout discovers British pragmatism when he is in a crowded tube train that is stuck in a tunnel (r).
11.00 **Parents and Teenagers**. Dramatised series exploring the problem faced by parents and teenagers.
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BBC 2

- 6.30 **Open University: Maths: Finding a Formula**. 6.55 **Science: The Periodic Table**. Ends at 7.20. 9.00 **Ceefax**.
9.30 **Daytime on Two**. Italian conversation. 9.55 **The life and language of French teenagers**. 10.12 **Science: Jovian**. 10.34 **Fatty Patty**, the story of an overweight 15-year-old girl who thinks she is the old one out - until she is taken for a motor cycle ride by her brother's friend (ends at 10.55). 11.05 **The nations** bounded by the River **Fish**. 11.25 **Ceefax**. 2.00 **For the very young**. 2.15 **Traditional African Pottery**.
2.30 **Ceefax**.
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12.35 **Night Thoughts**.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.15 **Their Landships' House**. A repeat of last night's highlights of the day's proceedings in the House of Lords.
2.30 **Channel Four Racing** from **York**. **Brough Scott** introduces coverage of four races - the **Dany McKee Handicap** (2.35), the **Yorkshire Cup** (3.05), the **Northwest Hurdle** (3.40) and the **Duke of York Stakes** (4.10).
4.30 **Isaura the Slave Girl**. Strung up, awaiting a whipping, Isaura and a fellow slave, **Andrea**, are rescued by Isaura's father, **Miguel**, and they escape to the comparative safety of a remote house, thanks to the kindness of **Cammer**. Followed by **Fantastico**. A celebration of the sights, sounds and music of modern Brazil.
5.30 **Film: Lancast (1937)** starring **George Sanders**. First of a series of four films about a captured German officer in order to gain access to Germany's war plans. With **Dolores Del Rio** and **Peter Lorre**. Directed by **Gregory Laemmle**.
7.00 **Channel Four News**.
7.50 **Comment**. With a personal view of a matter of topical importance, **Tonight's** **Comment**, **Ian Carstairs**. Weather.
8.00 **Mirror Image** - **Barclay James Harvest**. The durable group in concert before a crowd of 8,000 at the **Wembley Arena**. In the 20 years of its existence the band has had only one change of personnel.
9.00 **The Bright Side**. Part two of the comedy drama starring **Paula Wilton** as **Cynthia Bright**, the wife of an inmate of a comfortable prison, who has trouble in adapting to the role of prisoner's wife. With **Paul Copley** as her husband and **Geoffrey Hughes** as **Mr Lithgow**, a warder.
9.30 **Film: Sacred Hearts (1984)** starring **Anne Markey**, **Katrin Carville** and **Orna O'Neill**. A comedy drama based on the film's writer/director **Barbara Rennie's** experiences of life in a convent orphanage at the outbreak of the Second World War. (new Channel).
11.10 **The Unrepentant Who Dares Wins...** This first in a series of repeated highlights from the successful comedy series first shown last summer stars **Julia Hill**, **Rory McGrath**, **Jimmy Mulville**, **Philip Pope** and **Tony Robinson** in comedy sketches that range from the bizarre to the black.
11.40 **Are You Taking the Tablets?** **Claire Rayner** joins the regular panel members, **Sister Monica** and **John Peel**, to discuss 20 young people, to discuss the commandment, **Honour Thy Father and Thy Mother**.
12.05 **Their Landships' House**. Highlights of the day's proceedings at the House of Lords on the Government's Bill to abolish the GLC and six metropolitan authorities.
12.20 **Closedown**.

CHOICE

line of dialogue in *Nada*, or an emotion that does not ring true.
● **MAILED HEARTS** (Channel 4, 9.30pm) will not be much liked by those Roman Catholics who prefer the **Bing Crosby/Gracie Hargrave** approach to the saving of young souls. The **Bells of St Mary's** do not ring romantically through the dark corridors of **Barbara Hearn's** East Anglian convent school for girls. If the establishment has a motto, it would be **Thou Shalt Not** - a rule that applies with equal vigour to surreptitiously listening to **I'm in the Mood for Love** on the radio, taking a naked bath, touching hands, and looking into a mirror. The **Mother Superior** is sweetly dotty, and her right-hand man is a ramrod-stiff tyrant. The war against Hitler, being fought outside the convent walls, is nothing compared to the war against the Devil, being fought inside them. **Miss Hearn** wrote and directed **Sacred Hearts**. We don't need to take her word for it that it is based on her own wartime experiences. Nobody could possibly have invented such a grim environment and made it such a good theatre for adolescent comedy.
● **Radio highlights**: **Giulini**, with the **Philharmonia** forces, orchestral and choral, under his baton in **Beethoven's Mass in G major** (Radio 3, 7.40pm); and **Geoff Watts's** disturbing inquiry into alcohol abuse, **The Message in the Bottle** (Radio 4, 7.40pm) that will doubtless cut many a licensed victualler's takings for at least one night.

Peter Daville

The Message in the Bottle. **Geoff Watts** examines the consequences of our excessive drinking and discusses ways of leading more sober lives. **Does he take Sugar?** Magazine of special interest to disabled people.
● **Radio highlights**: **Giulini**, with the **Philharmonia** forces, orchestral and choral, under his baton in **Beethoven's Mass in G major** (Radio 3, 7.40pm); and **Geoff Watts's** disturbing inquiry into alcohol abuse, **The Message in the Bottle** (Radio 4, 7.40pm) that will doubtless cut many a licensed victualler's takings for at least one night.

Radio 4

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 3

6.55 Morning. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Comment. C.P.E. Bach's **Symphony in G major** (No 4) by **Geoff Watts**. 7.30 News. 7.35 Dances from **Kello** (Hungarian State Chorus/Hungarian State Chorus). 7.45 **Sacred Hearts**. **Barbara Hearn's** East Anglian convent school for girls. 8.00 News. 8.05 **Checkpoint**. **Roger Cook** interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 8.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 2

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 1

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 5

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 6

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 7

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4** from **St Paul's Church**, **Langham Place**, **London**. 4.40 Story Time. **The Past is Myself** by **Christabel Blewett**. 5.00 P.M. News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News. **The Six O'Clock News**. **Prunella Scales** (r). 6.30 Brain of Britain 1985. A nationwide general knowledge contest. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Any Answers? **John Timpon** with listeners' letters.

Radio 8

On medium wave. 1. Also VHF stereo. 5.35 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing. Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.25 Weather. 7.30, 8.00 Today's News. 7.35, 8.35 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. Roger Cook interviews **Pauline** experience of sharp practice. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 Medicine Now with **Geoff Watts**. 10.30 Morning Story. **Minnie's Flower** Future by **Stanley Sedgwick**. 10.45 An Act of Reflection. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travel Analysis. **The Unrepentant** Land - **Dave Wheeler** examines new ideas for negotiations on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. 11.40 One Man and His Dog. A walk along the **Pennine Way**. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice with **Freda Collier**. 12.27 After Hours. Comedy series starring **Prunella Scales**. 12.55 News. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.05 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. The sick building syndrome. A **Karen Devo** inquiry. 3.00 News. The **Afternoon Play**. **Watching Wallers** by **Rona Munro**. 4.00 News. Holy Communion on **Radio 4**

